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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

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VOL. XIX NO. 300- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# VICEROY ASKED TO MEET GANDHIJI.

## TO PERSUADE HIM NOT TO LAUNCH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

### Premier's Surrender To Tory Diehards.

*LORD SANKEY JETTISONED.*

### A New Edition Of Simon Commission.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, December 23.

The Premier has made another surrender to Toryism. The Indian Round Table Committees are reported to be overwhelmingly packed with reactionaries. It is understood the Premier personally rejected Lord Sankey preferring Davidson and Lord Eustace Percy as a bribe to the Conservatives, led by Mr. Baldwin with a view to continuing in office. The Cabinet is, however, anxious to secure Gandhiji's co-operation and has instructed the Viceroy to meet Gandhiji immediately to persuade him not to launch Non-Co-operation. It is reported that the India Office obtained voluntarily Gandhiji's denial of the Italian interview as an indication of Government's anxiety to continue negotiations with Gandhiji. Indian circles are indifferent regarding personnel of the new Committees and consider them as a new edition of the Simon Commission.

### BRITISH DELEGATION TO INDIA.

R. T. C. Committee's Personnel Announced.

CALCUTTA. Dec. 23.

A communique states:—

The Prime Minister in his statement on December 1 at the concluding meeting of the Indian Round Table Conference announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to constitute the following committees to investigate in India and make recommendations on certain matters arising out of the discussions of the Round Table Conference.

(a) A Committee to investigate and advise on the revision of Franchise and Constituencies.

(b) A Committee to put to test of the detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee and

(c) A Committee to explore more fully specific financial problems arising in connection with individual States.

The following persons from England have been appointed to serve as members of these Committees and they are proceeding to India on January 14. The names of members to be appointed from India will be announced as soon as possible:—

(a) FRANCHISE COMMITTEE:—Chairman:—The Marquis of Lothian, Members: Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P., Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Major J. Milner, M.P., Hon. Mary Ada Pickford.

(b) FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE:—Chairman: Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. Members: Sir Louis Kersham, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. F. P. Robinson.

(c) INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE:—Chairman: Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Members: Lord Hastings, Major General Sir Robert Hutchinson, M.P., Sir Reginald Glancy, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Sir Maurice Gwyer. K.C.B.

Further announcement will be made shortly regarding the scope and purpose of the enquiry to be entrusted to these three Committees.—A. P.

## GANDHIJI TO STUDY ORDINANCE SITUATION ON THE SPOT.

### Police Raid Art Exhibition And Seize Clay Models.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

I have received news from London that Mahatmaji, soon after the meetings of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay at the end of this month are over, will proceed to Bengal to study situation there, and that he will be allowed to do so.

The recent rumours of the possibility of amendment of the Bengal Ordinance are strengthened by the information from London that effort will be made to secure amendment thereof.

### RAIDS, SEIZURES AND ARRESTS.

In Wake Of Bengal Ordinance.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

Last night, police raided Calcutta Arts and Crafts Exhibition and seized clay models depicting Indian ladies inside jail and police marching picketers under arrest.

Four youngmen who had been arrested in connection with arms find sometime ago, were discharged yesterday and rearrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Among the latest victims to the Ordinance are three Bengalis arrested at Ziagunj and a number of youngmen at Chittagong. Three Congress workers were arrested at Tangail under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

### LABOUR LEADERS GAGGED

Commissioner Denies Military Rule.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

It is reported from Chittagong that the Commissioner of Chittagong Division desired to see newspaper correspondents at 10 in the mornings of Tuesdays and Saturdays regarding the supply of news to papers concerning events in Chittagong District. Yesterday, he met press representatives and told them that Chittagong was not under military but the military was only aiding the police to capture the absconders.

The District Magistrate, Chittagong has proclaimed rewards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000 for information leading to the arrest of seventeen Armoury Raid absconders.

**LABOUR LEADERS GAGGED.**

Mr. Abdurrazzak, President, Mr. Ibrahim, Secretary, and Mr. Maniruddin Ahmed of the Peasants' and Workers' Committee of Feni were gagged under section 144 for two months and served with a notice to show cause why they should not be bound down under section 107 for disturbing public peace by their acts and speeches.

### *British Astrologer Forsees Reign Of Terror In India.*

LONDON, December 20.

Mr. R. H. Naylor, a well-known British astrologer whose weekly predictions form a permanent feature of the "Sunday Express" to-day records the following:—

**"But the most emphatical warning concerns India. Unless strong measures are taken an appalling situation will develop there. Christmas Day will be the zero hour of an unparalleled offensive against anti-British rule. This is serious enough in itself.**

**Having pored over the problem for many months, I feel intensely disturbed at the astrological portents. I recommend readers to cut out this paragraph. A few months' time will furnish very convincing proof of astrology. You will be able to follow the sequence of events leading to outstanding developments about May and August 1932.**

**A reign of terror is about to begin in India."**—"Hindustan Times" Cable.

### *NO REQUEST FROM MAHATMAJI.*

*For Interview With Viceroy.*

CALCUTTA, December 23.

It is learned from very reliable sources here that any visit by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy at Calcutta is most unlikely. No request for an interview has been received by the Viceroy.—A.P.

### *FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN FOUR YEARS ...*

*Record Soviet Achievement*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Moscow—Attended by due ceremony, the new session of the Central Executive Committee (Parliament) opened in the historic Kremlin when a rosy picture of the Soviet Russia was painted by various speakers with declarations that five year plan would be, paradoxically, completed in four years.

### HEAVY BILL OF REPARATIONS.

Cyprus To Foot.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Larnaca—Thirtyfour thousand sterling will be levied on Cyprus as reparations for the destruction caused during the recent riots, under the measure promulgated this morning. Six towns will pay varying amounts. Nicosia will pay 14,000 sterling and Paphos 500. Six thousand sterling will be apportioned among 73 villages.—Reuter (Copyright.)

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

French Minister's View.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris.—Yet another International Conference—to limit the Merchant Fleets—was advocated by M. Chappedelaine, Minister of the Mercantile Marine, during the debate in the Chamber on the Bill, authorising the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique to contract a loan not exceeding 300 million francs with a Government guarantee.

M. Chappedelaine alluded to the possibility of cessation of the work on the new giant liner "Ile de France." He said that if the Cunard abandoned their supership, the French line would do the same, but he was awaiting the result of negotiations with the Cunard before taking action.—Reuter.

### NOTHING SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE

Jirgah On Premier's Declaration

"FRONTIER GANDHI" FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The Frontier "Jirgah" held at Utmanzai resolved on complete independence and reiterated its faith that the fate of the Frontier is indissolubly linked with the fate of the Congress. The Jirgah considered the Premier's Round Table Conference statement as unsatisfactory, and demanded at least fifty per cent. reduction in land revenue, owing to failure of crops. The Jirgah has recommended the name of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for the presidentship of the Puri Congress.

### *MAHATMAJI RESPONDS*

*To Break Silence On Monday Noon*

In reply to a cable from the B. P. C. C. asking him to break his silence earlier than usual, it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has cabled from Aden on Tuesday consenting to do so at noon on Monday 28th inst. This will enable Gandhiji to participate in the evening functions to be held in his honour.

### ALLEGED SEDITION.

Frontier Jirga Secretary Arrested.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 23.

Sardar Ramsingh, Propaganda Secretary of the Frontier Jirga (New Congress Committee) has been arrested at Bannu under Section 124-A for delivering an alleged seditious speech.— A. P.

### CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 23

The Chief Commissioner's Durbar announcement about the Reforms has been generally well received here by all communities including the Hindu Sabha and the Khilafatists, the only exception being the Red Shirts.—A. P.

### *HOOVER MORATORIUM RATIFIED.*

LONDON, December 23.

Washington.—The Senate has atified the Hoover Moratorium.—Reuter.

### Genl. Dawes To Lead U. S. Delegation.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Washington. — General Dawes has been appointed head of the United States Delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

It is understood that President Hoover intends to include a woman in the delegation and has invited a "lady of quality and prominence to accept the post.—Reuter.

### 2 FIREMEN KILLED AND 2 MISSING

**6,000,000 Marks Damage In Castle Collapse.**

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Stuttgart.—Two firemen were killed, two are missing and 7 were seriously injured to-day by the collapse of a part of a famous thousand year old Castle here, which had been ravaged by fire raging since yesterday and is still burning despite strenuous efforts of the Reichswehr policemen and firemen.

The damage is estimated at 6,000,000 marks. A number of old valuable ceilings, a quantity of goveiln tapestries and a fine collection of pictures have been destroyed.

### VATICAN CRASH HAVOC.

Napoleon's Gift Smashed.

3 BODIES RECOVERED: WORKMEN MISSING.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Vatican City—The Bodies of Professor Vattasso, research worker in Vatican Library and 2 workmen were recovered during night time. It is feared that 3 other workmen have been killed. The deafening roar of collapse of the wing which was the oldest part of the Vatican, built at end of the sixteenth century, brought crowds rushing to the scene. Firebrigades from all over Rome worked feverishly to rescue the imprisoned people. The upper room where the victims were working was the so-called Hall of Hundred Days, walls of which were covered with frescoes by the pupils of Gillio Romano which were saved. The room contained many gifts from Kings and other distinguished personages to various Popes. The porcelain font given by Napoleon to Pope Pius the Ninth, godfather to his infant son, was smashed. The room below was the Hall of Consultations. It was filled with fifteen thousand books and priceless documents most of which it is hoped to recover.

### POPE'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Library Roof Tumbles Down.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Rome.—It is reported that the Pope left the Vatican Library only ten minutes before the roof tumbled down. When acquainted that the workmen were buried in debris, His Holiness knelt in prayer, visited the scene of the disaster and urged the rescuers to greater efforts.

### FRANTIC SEARCH FOR DEBRIS.

Vatican City.—Three floors in the right wing of the famous Latican Library, built by Pope Sixtus Fifth in 1588, housing valuable works of art collapsed this afternoon firebrigade is frantically searching the debris, as it is feared that human lives may be in them, though luckily the majority of the staff and also workmen engaged in its restoration had departed just before the accident.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Vatican City—It is officially stated that about fifteen thousand volumes have been lost, as result of the collapse of the Vatican Library. Some can be substituted, but many are extremely rare and will be very difficult to replace. Enquiry is being made into the cause of the collapse. It is expected that the collapse will be traced to jerry-building in the time of Pope Sixtus the Fifth.

Total death roll is five.—Reuter.

### R. T. C. COMMITTEES.

LONDON, Decr. 23.

The announcement regarding the scope and the purposes of the three Committees, British members of which are leaving for India on January 14, will take the form of a letter from the Premier to each Chairman, the texts of which are expected to be published in a few days.—Reuter.

### CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, Decr. 23.

Nanking.—Mr. C. C. Wu, the former Chinese Minister in Washington has been appointed Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY TO MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

### "Cannot Agree To Any Limitations; Much Less Submit To Them."

*JASRA CONGRESS HOUSE LOCKED UP BY POLICE.*

ALLAHABAD, December 23.

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written to the District Magistrate by way of reply to the notice under the Ordinance served on him at Cheokki. The Pandit says that he cannot agree to any limitations to his activities, much less to submit to anything that interferes with his work as the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.**

**In the course of his letter the Pandit writes: "I should like to inform you, therefore, that I propose to carry on all my usual activities without seeking any permission from you or the Superintendent of Police. In particular I have to inform you that I shall leave Allahabad whenever work demands my presence elsewhere. Within two or three days, I propose to go to Bombay to meet Mahatma Gandhi and to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. I should further like to make it clear that I shall continue to give publicity to my views with regard to any matter, whenever I think it desirable to do so."—A.P.**

## Congress Quarters To Be Vacated.

### ORDINANCE NOTICES ON HOUSE OWNERS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

**Under the provisions of the U. P. Ordinance notices have been issued on owners of houses in which the District Congress Committee and Congress Ashram are located, and on the Secretaries to vacate the buildings.**

**It is understood that similar notices may be issued to owners of various buildings where Congress activities are carried on.**

**CLOSE THEM FOR ONE MONTH.**

**LATER—The notices issued under the U. P. Ordinance on owners of buildings occupied by Congress organisations are to close them for one month and not let them in future to such bodies.**

**So far, notices have been issued in respect of the District and City Congress Committee's Offices, Daraganj Congress Office and the Congress Ashram. —A.P.**

### CONGRESS OFFICE LOCKED UP.

Ten Men Arrested At Jasra

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

It is reported that the Congress Office at Jasra about 12 miles from Allahabad has been locked up by the police and that ten men have been arrested.—A. P.

### MR. SHERWANI'S PLAN.

To Give Up Bar For Public Work.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

It is understood that Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, has decided to give up practice as a Barrister. He proposes to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Bombay, having been specially invited in view of the situation in the United Provinces.

Mr. Sherwani hopes to go to Bombay with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—A. P.

### COMMUNIQUE OF ETAWAH CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 22.

A communique says: In view of the fact that the Provincial Political Conference organised by the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has been announced to take place from some date following 23rd December at Etawh in which District Ordinance No. 12 of 1931 has been promulgated, and in view of the declared intention of local Congress Committee to start a no-rent campaign in that district, the Local Government asked for a pledge from the United Provinces Congress Committee that nothing would be said or done during that Conference in furtherance of the no-rent campaign.

It was added that if such an assurance was not forthcoming Government would be obliged to take steps to prevent the Conference from taking place. The Secretary of the United Provinces Congress Committe stated, in his reply, that the Provincial Committee regretted that it was unable to give any pledge in regard to this matter which lay exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Subjects Committee of the Conference, which would not meet until December 24. In these circumstances, the Local Government has decided to take steps to prevent this Political Conference from taking place.—A. P.

### ETAWAH CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

U. P. P. C. C.'s Decision

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee met this morning to consider a telegram from the United Provinces Government regarding next provincial Conference to be held at Etawah. The Council endorsed the reply sent and wished to make it a clear that no undetaking of any kind could be given restricting liberty of discussion or decision or the action of the Conference.

In particular the Council was of the opinion that the Conference

(Continued on Page 7.)

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P 6461.

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4112

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KENNEDY BRIDGE will be CLOSED to all traffic on and from MONDAY, the 28th December, 1931, till further notice, under Section 319 of the Municipal Act, for the execution of Municipal and Railway works.
(Sd.) T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1931.
4136.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

On the undermentioned dates the SUBURBAN SUNDAY SERVICE will be in force on the Suburban section including Victoria Terminus—Bandra, in place of the usual Week Day services:—December 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st and 1st January, 1932.
BY ORDER,
4132.

NOTICE

From the 1st January, 1932, our Office Address will be:
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## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

No. 2911 E 2932
19-12-31 18-12-31

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NENSEY ANANDJI alias VANAD NENSEY ANANDJEE alias NENSEY ANAND late of Porebunder Kathiawar Barbar Hindu Inhabitant, ..... Deceased

KESARBAI, widow of the said deceased and the mother and natural guardian of the deceased's minor children at present temporarily residing at 28-32 Mint Rd., within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 17th day of December, 1931
KESARBAI, widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.
4134


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4133.

## AUCTION SALES.

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**100,000** AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.
R6377


"SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL"

Standing Committee Propaganda Meeting At Parel

The Fourth Propaganda Meeting convened by the School Committee was held at "Popayacha Adda", Tata Compound, Parel Tank Road on Thursday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nanabhai Laxman, a member of the Corporation. A large number of the residents of the locality attended.

The Chairman explained at length the importance of education by citing examples of the difficulties the illiterates had to face in life. He added that the leaders of Bombay after fully appreciating the need of the spread of literacy in the City had moved the Government through the Corporation to pass an Act and it was therefore the duty of every guardian not to keep a single child of Compulsory Age at home. The Schools Committee were prepared to consider and remove their difficulties. He, therefore, hoped that earnest co-operation will be given by the Backward Classes in particular in their efforts.

The Secretary, Schools Committee, the Supervisor for the ward and the Superintendent Urdu Schools also appealed to the public to send their children to school.

Mr. M. V. Donde, member of the Schools Committee assured the people of the locality that the Schools Committee were prepared to open Classes wherever necessary and provide all facilities to their children including medical relief.

After the concluding remarks of the chairman, the meeting terminated.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFFOR KHAN'S TOUR

Red Shirts Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).
UTMANZAI Dec. 17.

A meeting of the Frontier Jirgah (F.P.C.C.) will be held at Utmanzai on Sunday the 20th December.

There will be a general discussion on the following:—

1 The Prime Minister's declaration regarding the Frontier.
2 The present policy of the Frontier Government.
3 To fix a date for the Annual Jirgah (F.P.C.C.) elections.
4 To consider and improve the financial aspects of the Jirgah (F.P.C.C.)

KHAN ADBUL GHAFFAR KHAN'S TOURS.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) is still on tour in Peshawar, Mardan and Sawabi divisions. He is expected to come back on the 20th instant and attend the Frontier Jirgah (F.P.C.C.) meeting at Utmanzai.

2 RED SHIRTS ARRESTED.

Two Red Shirts, Shahzada and Jamroz of Tukkar were arrested on the 14th instant. The volunteers had gone to Candole with a friend on his way's death in a village nearby.

While they were still sitting in his friend's house two constables came and arrested them.

The cause of their arrest is that they went to the village while they were in their Red uniforms.

INDIA'S CROSS ROADS

Labour Paper's Comment On Premier's Speech

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

The British Government has spoken. The next word is with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders.

And on their decision depends largely whether the next months, the next years, in India are to be a period of swift progress by negotiation, or a period of dreadful struggle.

In such a situation the duty is incumbent upon everybody to say no rash word, to commit no rash act which may prejudice even slender chances of peace.

Two outstanding features in Mr. MacDonald's statement must have been satisfactory to Mr Gandhi as to the rest of the Indian delegates.

The Labour Government's declaration of policy, with its insistence on the transfer of power and responsibility for the central government of India, is explicitly and categorically reaffirmed. And the ill-considered plan for "reform by instalments," for an initial grant of Provincial Autonomy, is abandoned.

In addition, the work of the Conference is to be continued by Committees sitting in India which will seek solutions for the problems that have so far proved intractable.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Why is it that the declaration has left Mr. Gandhi contemplating a "parting of the ways" and many of the other delegates doubtful and anxious?

Fundamentally—it would be folly to shirk the fact—the reason is that there is a lack of confidence in the reality of the Government's intentions.

There is a fear that the procedure by Committees may mean not swift progress but a leisurely delay: that however excellent the machinery there may be no steam in the boiler: that the Government is merely—as the habit of Governments so frequently is—seeking to gain time.

Thirdly, there is the deep suspicion that the Government of India is preparing not only the suppression of terrorism but the repression of the Congress movement: that a new period of coercion and "strong government" is opening in India.

Can those fears and suspicions be allayed?

If Mr. Gandhi can be convinced that the peaceful way is still open, the paths need not diverge, and the work of the Round Table Conference may still be the prelude to that settlement by agreement which is the desire of all men of good will.

Ahmedabad Tennis.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

The semi-final of all-Ahmedabad Inter Club Tennis Doubles was decided yesterday before a distinguished gathering of tennis enthusiasts, when M. Sayed and Shodhan (Gujrat College) beat Parvez and Karaka (Parsi Club) in two love sets. The losers were players of no ordinary calibre, but the young collegians played excellent tennis. M. Sayed for the college played a brainy and brilliant tennis.


LAST TWO WEEKS!
LAST TWO WEEKS!
**GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI**
GRANT ROAD
**RIPON THEATRE**
FOR
X'MAS HOLIDAYS ONLY
THURSDAY, 24-12-31 at 8-30 p.m.
**MRITCHHA KATIK**
FRIDAY, 25-12-31 at 3 P. M.
**"SWAYAMWAR"**
SATURDAY, 26-12-31 at 8-30 p.m.
**'YEKACH PYALA'**
SUNDAY, 27-12-31 at 3 P. M.
**"SANT KANHO PATRA"**
Plan Open at the Theatre.
from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 8 p.m.


ALLEGED OBSCENE ARTICLE.

PROF. KARVE'S TRIAL ADJOURNED.

"The accused propounded the theory that not only adultery is not a sin but if practised it would lead to the betterment of Society" said the Police Prosecutor charging Professor R. D. Karve under section 292 of the I.P.C. for selling and having in possession obscene books or pamphlets.

The accused who is the editor of the Marathi and Gujrati magazine "Samaj Swasthya" and proprietor of the Right Agency, was arrested on last Saturday and was placed before Mr. I. H. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Manker the Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. S. A. Shete.

PLEA FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Asking for an adjournment of the case Mr. Mankar said that the accused was charged under section 292 I.P.C. for publishing in the September issue of his magazine an article under the caption "Vyabhicharacha Prashna" or "The Problem of Adultery". In the course of that article the accused had propounded the theory that alultery was not only not a sin but if practised it would lead to the betterment of the society. The prosecution wanted an adjournment because Inspector Achrekar who is in charge of the investigation was going out of Bombay and the prosecution wanted to call three witnesses from Poona.

Mr. Mankar also said that there was a society in Poona whose members were regularly going through the issues of the magazine and were writing to the Government complaining about it. It was one of their resolutions that brought to the notice of the Government the article in question.

The Magistrate remarked that in such cases he was reluctant to call witnesses from outside. The Court had nothing to do with what was the opinion of the society about the article. It had only to consider if the article was obscene.

Mr. Mankar informed the Court that the prosecution would reconsider their decision. They proposed first to call local witnesses among whom will be the Assistant Oriental Translator, who has translated the articles.

The Magistrate granted the request and the case was postponed to Friday, January 15, 1932.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

# WANTED: A NEW TYPE OF PLAY.

## Nine Costume Productions In London:

Costumes mean costliness, and in adding a lavish and colourful ninth to the plays now running in London of which the period dressing is an important part, the management presenting "Little Catherine" at the Phoenix has backed its judgment with a lot of production expenses.

In this case its all-star cast will probably justify the outlay, but one cannot look back upon most of the shows of the past few months without feeling that something new and really stimulating its overdue.

**Seeking New Ideas**

I hear of one theatre, where the search for a prospective winner has been proceeding steadily during its closure for alterations, which contemplates reopening, after all, with a revival.

This means that none of the many new plays submitted has been considered strong enough.

If they were all on the level of some of those that have achieved staging this year I don't blame the management for shying at them.

The time is ripe for the discovery of a new British dramatist, by which I mean a writer who can contribute something fresh, authentic and self-contained to our stage, and who will not be tempted either to base his work on a foreign original or to rush out a good idea half-baked in the hope that the films will snap it up.

* * * * *

Meanwhile, "Britannia of Billingsgate," with Mary Jerrold's touching characterisation of a charwoman who thrusts film riches aside for the sake of her astonished family, is to have its chance in the West End.

If you view this play by Christine Jope Slade and Sewell Stokes as an extravaganza—which is made a little difficult by some of its tough realism—you will find it an entertaining affair.

FILM MAGNATES DREAM.

Miss Jerrold is altogether charming as the realisation of a film magnate's dream of the ideal mother.

Ellen Collins-James, the quaint comedienne who has been making a comic hit as a neighbourly "nosey-parker" at the Embassy, will also be in "Britannia of Billingsgate" when it comes to the St. Martin's Theatre on Nov. 30.

Leonora Corbett takes over the part of the film star, Gilbert Davis plays the magnate before whom ordinary directors tremble, Bobbie Comber continues to talk with an American accent, Gabrielle Casartelli retains her part as the charwoman's discontented daughter and Dorothy Dunkels is to play the local "vamp."

Lilian Braithwaite's mother part in Mr. Arthur Macrae's "Flat To Let" at the Criterion on Dec. 1 is of the scatter-brained sort—quite different from Mary Jerrold's

* * * * *

Emil Jannings, the great film actor, is now considering several plays for his London stage appearance next year.

Mr. Stanley Scott, who is bringing Jannings to England, tells me that he contemplates acting in London for the best part of a year.

Consequently, he is choosing his plays with extreme care.

Though Jannings was actually born in New York, it was in Germany that he became a film actor after hard times on the stage.

His father and mother were Germans, and they took him with them back to their native country when he was a boy.

Even when he was the foremost dramatic actor in Hollywood he neglected to learn much English.

The talkies sent him back to Germany, where he made a striking "come-back" in "The Blue Angel," in the English version of which his deficiencies of speech were accommodated by casting him as a German teacher of the language.

* * * * *

Now, according to Mr. Scott, Jannings can speak perfectly good English if he learns it as part of the characterisation he is giving, though he is not fluent as a conversationalist.

His London performances will be in English.

Jannings is unquestionably a very fine actor, with an uncommon gift for soaking his personality in the colour of a part.

To bring him and Marlene Dietrich together on the stage would be much too expensive, I suppose, nowadays.

**Marlene for London Stage?**

She talks English very well indeed.

Mr. Clifford Whitley, who presented Maurice Chevalier on his £4,000 a week engagement (and made a handsome profit), has been negotiating with Marlene for a London season of a few weeks, but I believe they have not yet come to terms.

The Christmas attractions are gradually taking shape.

There will now be two pantomimes, in Central London—not to speak of the rather more than local significance of "Aladdin" at the Lyric, Hammersmith—"Cinderella" at the Lyceum and "Dick Whittington," at the Garrick.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Both of these are designed on lines of quantity as well as quality.

I have already mentioned the popular figures at the Lyceum (where "Sensation" closes on Dec. 5). The Garrick stars are not yet definite, but I gather that the management has ambitious ideas.

* * * * *

"Peter Pan" at the Palladium (Dec. 21) will be in its twenty-seventh year, with Jean Forbes-Robertson, Mary Casson and George Curzon again as Peter, Wendy and Captain Hook, and Zena Dare, a Peter of 25 years ago, as Mrs. Darling.

James C. Wilton, who was in "Peter Pan" for many seasons and played Snee in several years, died a few days after signing his contract to appear as the soft-hearted pirate again this Christmas.

Cecil Fowler will now be the Snee.

"Toad of Toad Hall" will be at the Savoy Theatre for matinees only this Christmas.

**Boy of Six as Playwright.**

At the Royalty they are going to have (also for matinees only) a novelty in "Buckie's Bears," which, I am assured, was taken down in dictation from a boy of six in association with his mother, who calls herself Erica Fay. I mustn't divulge my suspicions of the interesting personality behind this name.

"Sam" and "Barbara" are the hero and heroine of "Buckie's Bears". They escape from the Zoo into Fairyland, where they meet pirates as well as fairies, and ultimately find their natural environment at the North Pole.

—A. T. BORTHWICK.

—"News Chronicle."

# A FILM ACTRESS WHO DOESN'T KNOW

## What Love Means

(BY CEDRIC BELFIAGE).

I ama man who has travelled far and poked his nose into the oddest corners of the world. I have heard honourable judges say, "What is jazz " I have heard taxi-drivers say "What's this?" to a threepenny tip. I have heard Buddy Rogers say "What is beer?" and Claude Allister say "What ho!"; and I have also heard Earnest Torrence say "What'll you have?"

But I never thought the day would dawn on which I should hear a film actress say "What is love?"

COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED.

Yet the sun has risen and set upon that day, and I am completely overwhelmed by the reflection of what a surprising place this world is, to be sure. One just never knows, does one?

Let me introduce you, dear, kind readers (if you aren't dear and kind I am just horribly mistaken in you and you can all go home), to Arabella Fields Winter—the Arabella Fields Winter—the original and only genuine actress who confesses ignorance of the nature of this thing called Love.

Arabella Fields Winter is the world's most delightful coloured woman. She is fat and philosophical and fortyish, and she's making her talkie debut in the new Rex Ingram production, "Baroud," which is now being completed in Nice.

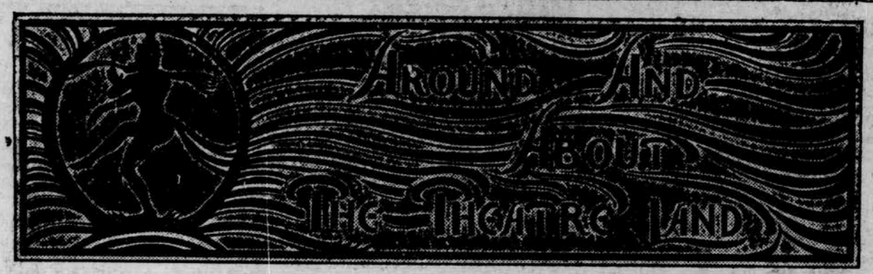
Arabella Fields Winter is playing the part of Mabrouka, the old casba nurse, in "Baroud." It is as Mabrouka that she is known to Ingram, Mansfield Markham (constrings), and the "Baroud" comtroller of the production purse-pany, and Mabrouka I shall call her, because I am paid by the word, and it would be a pretty low trick to go on using her real name all through this article. For a journalist I am strangely honest.

Mabrouka was born in Philadelphia, and went into the show business when she was eight. She grew up "on the road," playing such parts as Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" all over America. When she was fourteen she went to Hamburg with a minstrel show, and with it drifted all over Europe. The show was "Washed up"—stranded—in Russia, and then Mabrouka, at the tender age of sixteen, had to fend for herself. She has since appeared in plays and variety in every principal city in Europe, including London. She married a Dutchman, the manager of a show she was with and had a child. Since the war she has been alone again.

BRINGING MABROUKA.

This year Ingram wanted a motherly coloured woman for

(Continued on page 4.)




**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

### *Interest In Music*

Interest in music is, fortunately, now beginning to be recognised as the right thing for the "eminent" as well as the enlightened citizens. The week that passed by witnessed two important gatherings.

* * * * *

### *Progressive Institute*

The anniversary celebrations of the School of Indian Music mark a stage in the development of the institute that has been rightly guided along, more progressive lines by by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. The response that his efforts have met are, decidedly, an index to what the growing art inspirations of the city demand.

* * * * *

### *The Concert Competition*

The competition arranged by the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, under the chairmanship of Isnad Abdul Karim Khan Saheb, was indicative of another of the new phases of the city's interest in music.

* * * * *

### *The Untrained Audience*

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who presided on the occasion of the anniversary of the School of Indian Music had to use some very emphatic words before the "enlightened" youth in the gallery could recognise the difference between an average theatrical show and a celebration which obviously, aimed towards higher standards.

## German Theatres Hold Their Ground.

Berlin, November.—Statistics covering the theatrical season in Germany from September, 1930, to August, 1931. show that the film has not as yet made any serious inroads on the legitimate stage. On an average, 278 theatrers played every month during the period covered. This is but 19 fewer than in the preceding year. About 6,000 new manuscripts were submitted by dramatists, but only 340 works were played for the first time, against 402 in 1929-30. Of these, only from 60 to 70, according to the estimate of the leading German theatrical organ, are likely to be seen in the present season.

## Child-Musicians

Dicky and Gladys Engand, 12 and 15-year-old brother and sister, of Kelvington-on-road, S.E., are the happiest children in Peckham.

Lady Beatty, mother of Lord Borodale, their local Member of Parliament, has promised to send them to a violin teacher twice weekly and give them a chance to become expert musicians.

The association between Lady and the two children began on polling day at the General Election, when "Dicky" asked Lady Beatty for a photograph of herself. She took him to her home in Grosvenor-square and gave him the picture.

He wrote, thanking her, and invited her to hear him play the violin.

The result was that Lady Beatty went to tea with the England family and was delighted with Dicky's playing and his sister's accompanying on the piano.

She decided that they must be given every opportunity to develop their talent, and arranged the lessons forthwith.

# RUSSIAN PLAYERS: GOGOL'S "REVISOR"

## Barrier Of Language

## NOT AN OBSTACLE

The Prague group of the Moscow Art Tneatre opened a season at the Kingsway and once more showed that the barrier of language is not an insurmountable hurdle, not, at least, in a comedy of clear outline like Gogol's "Revisor." "The Inspector General," as we call it, has been twice produced in London in our own tongue within recent years and is a Russian classic familiar everywhere. It has mistaken indentity for its central jet in the fountain of farce which plays over the snobbery of country life in Russia a century ago. Mr. Komisarjexsky's production of some years back was a fantastication with a circus touch. There is no need for that, as the players proved. One does not wish to disparage English acting, which has reason enough to be inferior to Russian in a Russian play. Possibly Mr. Komisarjevsky may have said to himself. "I can't get the real thing out of English players, so I will transport them right away from Russian life into an artificial universal world of clownship." Russians have no need to seek this refuge; they possess the real thing, which is a quenchless overflow of the mimetic spirit.

Now this overflow is not caused by overacting. The effect is not achieved by pulling faces out of nature or shouting cut of measure or by the excessive deliberation or elaboration of business which are the actor's traditional ways of writing in italics or underlining his speeches. As the English audience watches it seems to see the actors' spirits popping out of their bodies.

BRILLIANT ACTING.

Watch the Governor (M. Pavlof) as he fawns on the wastrel whom he mistakes for the great official from Moscow. Humility crawls from every tissue. Watch his daughter (Mille, Levitska) or his wife (Mlle. Gretach). The ladies' excitement at the notable arrival bubbles out of their finger-tips, dances in their eyes, and is vibrant in every quiver of the body. Or watch the unwitting pretender to office discovering that he may as well pretend and consume the fruits of his misunderstood position. His sudden triumph is a hair-raising emotion; you can watch his hair rise. At least, so one is persuaded by the curious vividness and colour of the acting. The ensemble is beautifully contrived, but that is a technical matter, and technique alone will not explain the mystery. Here are players performing in a language which might as well, for English ears, be the clatter of Hottentots, and yet one has the uncanny sense of comprehending the alien sounds. It is not, as has been said, the hammer blows of over-emphasis which drive the intention home, but an ability to make the emotion run through the whole body and out at the body's extremities. Does the hard-worked word "temperament" sum it up? Hardly. Perhaps we must leave without any attempt at further definition by English terminology the elasticity and brilliance of this acting, which makes the spirit a mercurial gadabout, with limbs veins, and nerves all serving as channals for its course of they go mad and as stages for the pirouettings so eager, so anxious, so victoriously absurd.—"Manchester Guardian."

I. B.

# DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

## Visits The East Again

The United Artists Corporation to-day announced that Doughlas Fairbanks is starting for the Orient on Tuesday and probably will go through Korea and Manchuria and Russia.

Fairbanks plans to make a sound film of his trip and may visit various places in Manchuria making a sound picture record of the events taking place in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict there.

The nature of the sound film has not yet been determined and will depend on what the situation may be in the Far East when Fairbanks reaches Japan.

Newspapers here feature Fairbanks as planning to become a "sound picture war correspondent."

## A VIOLIN WORTH $25,000

## Crushed By A Truck

New York.—A 25,000 dollars violin, made in 1691 and the gift of August Heckscher philanthropist, slipped from the grasp of its owner, Harry Braun, 22-year-old violinist who was to have made his debut at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 15, and was crushed beneath a truck at Fifth Avenue and Fortythird Street.

Young Braun, an immigrant from Russia nineteen years ago, protege of Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lenman and Otto H. Khan, stared lazedly at the crumpled leather case pierced with splinters of his valuable Guarnerious violin, too stunned to note the license number of the truck which had continued west on Forty-third Street.

As if bemused, he picked up the wreckage of what was to him not merely a violin but a taken of victory on in a campaign that began when he was 11 years old and his mother had given him a 10 dollars violin. Tenderly holding has shattered treasure to his chest, he carried it to the East Fifty-first Street police station, and, with tears streaming from his eyes, told his story to Detective James Brady.

By this time, several witnesses had been found and one, a Mrs. Cirkes, said the number of the truck was 338-538. A truck bearing this license is owned by John Mastandico of 68 Duffield Street, Brakloyn. Several witnesses said the truck driver had seen the violin fall from Braun's hand and had heard his appeal to wait, but had ignored it.

Mr. Braun lives in New Haven but come to this city every Fall to study.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Braun, came to this country when he was 3 years old. He was introduced to Leopold Auer, the instructor of Elman, Heifetz and Zimbalist, and Dr. Auer offered to teach him. His first big concert was in Chicago in 1927, he was guest performer at the Metropolitan Opera in 1923 and was guest soloist of the London Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Orchestras of Paric, Berlin and Vienna. Lieut, Gov. Lehman was responsible for the Carnegie Hall debut.—Japan 'Times'.

# 'MUSICAL QUANTITY'

Of the several national arts that have received a general awakening amongst us, music seems to occupy the foremost place. Several well organised music circles and societies have cropped up, of late in the city with regular constitutions, which arrange periodical 'jalsas,' by engaging learned 'gavais', who were in need of all the encouragement society could give for a fine art like music. Some of the bolder among these 'gavais', who have a clientele of their own venture out independently and these are also fairly well attended. The Radio too has its daily programme broad-casted at convenient and regular hours and the news that Government has, after all, decided to run it themselves inspite of their retrenchment Axe, has been welcomed by all real music lovers with much relief.

This is no doubt all to the good, But the most important need in our music is definiteness. We ought to have less repetition of tans and a common standard. These questions become more and more insistent day by day and I am sure, some of the newly formed societies and circles will help to solve these difficulties, by intelligent handling. I wonder. whether the new Lucknow college of music has done anything in this line. In a matter of this kind, the help of specialists does not carry us very far.

The one question that baffles our music lovers,—say in a question of competition, is quantity. How is one to judge, who sang most, among competitors. One sings a 'rag' for several hours together, while another would finish in quarter of the time, other things being equal. Do you judge the quantity of music by the time spent or the number of songs sung. In a question of public competition which some of our new societies have undertaken to hold, this question will stand in need of a common understanding.

As regards the question of quality, we have our own standards to go by and there are several of them—the tan, the mend etc., without going into details. The intelligent public is fairly conversant with these and judge the musician fairly well. No doubt, the ear is after all the best judge in a question of musical quality, in which there may be included personal considerations too.

It is a matter of satisfaction, that notation too, in more than one form, has come into vogue, though unanimity is still low in coming yet "written music" is being practised fairly on a wide scale—as is seen by the number of publications issued by the press in different parts of the country.

It is possible some might laugh at the idea of trying to use the yard stick for measuring everything. But quantity and measurement are necessary items in all human undeavour, and all human progress is estimated by them. I wish, therefore, this new awakening will be frintful of some such definite results as the above.

M.

# Film Research.

## MORE THRILLING THAN BATTLE

by Donald Henderson Clarke

"Women in business should remain feminnine."

The phrase has been used before, but when it is used by a modern young business woman who fought with Russia's famous Battalion of Death, it acquires new interest.

Nathalies Bucknall, a Russian girl, who met and married her British husband during the height of the Revolution of 1917, and spent her honeymoon with an automatic pistol in her muff, ready for any of the exigencies that made life thrilling in St. Petersburg at that time, claims her present work provides even more excitement than all her experiences in the revolution. She is head of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Reseach Department, and not only has to tnswer from sixty to a hundred questions a day but it is also her duty to see that all productions are technically correct as to costumes, custom and detail.

Interviewed in New York on her return from what started to be a holiday and turned into a job of research on the life and death of Mata Hari, famos German spy, Mrs. Bucknall described her work and at the insistence of the interviewer told of her experiences as a member of the Battalion of Death.

"Women in business," she says, "especially in a business like mine should remain feminine, for the female instinct for detail and the much vaunted feminine intuition and curiosity are matters which are necessary to research. Psychology plays a large part too. I try to make it my business to have a long conversation with new directors who come to the studio, and study then to see whether suggestion, argument or flattery is the best way to drive home the information which I must impart to them."

THE AMUSING INCIDENT.

Mrs. Bucknall's department is consulted by writers, designers, actors, directors, wardrobe specialists and property men. To all these people she has to give the information they desire in a form they can understand, and then convince them that she is right and the script wrong. As the script is more sacred than the Koran to a property man, and as his copy in usually left uncorrected, Mrs. Bucknall has quite a time. She described one amusing incident.

"There is an assistant director at the studios" she related, "a handsome, rather riotous young man called 'Red' Golden. He went to Africa with the "Trader Horn" troupe and on his way back stopped off for two days in Paris. During the filming of Joan Crawford's "This Modern Age," they wanted to use the Lido Club of Paris as a setting. This club has and Joan Crawford according to the script was to take a high dive into the pool from a balcony.

"I have been to the Lido, myself, and I had photographs to prove my assertion correct, that there was no high balcony in the Lido. But 'Red' Golden insisted that there was and said that he had been there. There are two steps leading down from the dance floor to the pool and that cannot be called a balcony, yet Golden kept arguing that there was a high balcony and finally said: 'I ought to know. I fell off that balcony.' Then the true story came out. He had had a spot or two during his visit there, for which reason the two step drop he took became from a very 'high' balcony."

Mrs. Bucknall was reluctant to talk about her experiences with the Battalion of Death, saying:

"It sounds too theatrical—I hate to talk about it."

HEIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

Finally, she glossed over the story, sketchily. She had been a nurse in Russia in the army hospitals from the outbreak of the war until the revolution. Then, under the Karensky government, she joined the second Battalion of Death, but was transferred to nursing duty just before the outbreak of the Bolsheviki revolt, and was sent to Kiev where she met her husband, a captain in the British Tank Corps. Three days after she left Saint Petersburg, the second Battalion of Death was massacred when it attempted, in co-operation with a cadet corps from the School of the Guards Regiments, to hold the Winter Palace. She returned later to St. Petersburg and married her husband during the very height of the revolution.

# HELL'S ANGELS

## Spectacular Triumph

There have been since the Great War, a very large number of pictures dealing with and about various phases of that catastrophe, so much so, that two years ago, many people would not go to see any kind of War picture. Consequent on the introduction of Talkie Pictures and the marvellous improvements with sound effects over the ordinary Silent picture, many people again were thrilled with war pictures. Recently, with one or two exceptions, War pictures have dropped out. United Artists realized three years ago, that the average public would soon get tired of such pictures, and they set about producing one on such a lavish scale that it would be impossible for any person to criticise it in any way adversely. The result of three years work, an expenditure of dol. 4,500,000 and the combination of the best brains in the film industry is Hell's Angels to be shown this week at the Pathe. First and foremost, is the spectacular work in connection with Air Craft. Never before has anything on such a lavish scale been attempted. In the course of the picture, one is taken through an air raid over London, and the attack on the Zeppelin is marvellously carried out. The Zeppelin is eventually destroyed by an aeroplane diving straight into it. Its falling in flames is a remarkable spectacle. A fight in Flanders with massed aeroplanes is more thrilling perhaps than anything yet screened, and the bombing of an ammunition dump is so realistic that audiences have cried out in their excitement. It must not be thought that the picture is sordid or gruesome, neither does it portray any acts of cowardice or ferocity on either side. In fact there are instances in the picture where Germans and English are shewn in the light of everything that is courageous. The story portrays the wending of the way of two brothers through the War, and a final climax comes when one brother shoots the other to save him committing an act of cowardice, and eventually is shot himself as a spy. Ben Lyon, James Hall and Jean Harlow are co-featured in this mighty spectacle, and are supported by a very big cast. Approximately 137 Aviators and as many mechanics, including every stunt flyer and ex-war ace available in America participated in the sky action of Hell's Angels. 87 planes took part, together with the Zeppelin and giant German Gotha bombing plane. This Air Fleet is the largest ever assembled to perform in a private enterprise. More than doll. 2,000,000 was expended on aviation scenes alone. Equally stupendous are the operations on the ground, where more than 20,000 extras were employed, including 1,700 ex-soldiers. Hell's Angels is the one picture which 99 per cent of the Cinema going public would proclaim the finest talking picture yet produced. The other 1 per cent will still go away any say that their money was well spent. It will live long in the memory.

# DANCING SCHOOL

## For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Srimati Hutheesing, formerly studying at Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan is now in Madras. She is here on her way to Bombay from Ceylon. Miss Hutheesing is an exponent of Indian dancing and keenly feels the need for reviving this great art and with this intention, she says: "I intend to found a school in Bombay for training boys and girls. At present there are a number of enlightened people who desire to have such a school but they have no opportunities to give concrete expression to their desires. It is to meet that demand that I intend founding a school of Indian Dancing."

Miss Hutheesing took to dancing and exhibition for entirely cultural purposes. She does it as hobby and not as a profession.

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# COTTON MILL INDUSTRY OF INDIA

## Story Of Its Rapid Growth

The Bombay Millowners' Association have published a statement relating to Indian cotton mills which is in three pages of about one yard square. The size might conceivably have been smaller so as to enable the readers to see the figures without the use of long range telescope and periscopes. But the figures are very interesting. Out of the 339 equipped mills in India, 25 were completely idle during the year, while some others were partially closed. Six new mills are now in operation and 24 are in course of erection;

The following figures of the capital and other particulars of the mills will be found of interest:—

| Location. | Capital in lakhs. (000 omitted). | Spindles in thousands. average employed. | Looms | Cotton used in bales of 392lbs. | No. of hands on an average. | Number of mills. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Island | 14,92 | 34,27 | 76,975 | 3.39 | 1,29,057 | 81 |
| Ahmedabad | 4,33 | 17,44 | 40,022 | 4.14 | 69,562 | 76 |
| Other mills in Presidency | 4,77 | 11,20 | 21,156 | 3,10 | 51,738 | 61 |
| Other areas | 16,18 | 29,22 | 44,246 | 10.71 | 1,45,118 | 121 |
| Total | 40,20 | 93,12 | 1,82,429 | 26.33 | 3,95,475 | 339 |

RAPID GROWTH.

The rapid growth in recent years of the Bombay mills in the way of using their own production of yarns will be seen from the figures below:—

| Year. | Number of mills. | Number of spindles. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 70 | 18,95,660 |
| 1900 | 82 | 25,36,891 |
| 1910 | 99 | 28,24,046 |
| 1920 | 83 | 29,64,526 |
| 1925 | 82 | 34,56,233 |
| 1931 | 81 | 34,27,000 |

| Year. | Number of looms. | Number of hands. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 13,735 | 59,139 |
| 1900 | 22,215 | 72,914 |
| 1910 | 41,931 | 1,04,550 |
| 1920 | 60,624 | 1,40,208 |
| 1925 | 72,266 | 1,53,000 |
| 1931 | 76,975 | 1,29,057 |

The following figures relating to all-India will show the comparative rate of growth of mills outside Bombay Island:—

| Year. | Number of mills. | Number of Spindles. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 197 | 32,74,196 |
| 1900 | 193 | 49,45,783 |
| 1910 | 263 | 61,95,371 |
| 1920 | 253 | 67,63,076 |
| 1925 | 337 | 85,10,633 |
| 1931 | 339 | 93,11,953 |

| Year. | Number of looms | Number of workers. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 25,412 | 1,02,721 |
| 1900 | 40,124 | 1,61,189 |
| 1910 | 82,725 | 2,33,624 |
| 1920 | 1,19,012 | 3,11,078 |
| 1925 | 1,54,292 | 3,67,877 |
| 1931 | 1,82,429 | 3,95,475 |

A GREAT BOOM.

It will be seen that during the last 20 years there has been a great boom in this industry outside the Bombay city and that these mills have followed the more correct idea that it is far better to use our own yarn for making it into cloth than to export it and buy our piecegoods from abroad. While the number of mills and the number of spindles have only doubled from the 1900 figures, the number of looms has increased by 350 per cent. It will, however, be noticed that the number of mill-workers employed has not increased more than is indicated by the number of spindles.

The statement contains much more valuable information and particulars regarding each individual mill and will be valuable both to the investing public and the student of the mill industry. It is available in paper form for Rs. 3 and on cloth for Rs. 4 post free from the Millowners' Association.

# A FILM ACTRESS WHO DOESN'T KNOW

(Continued from page 3.)

'Baroud," and sent emissaries all over Europe to look for the right type. One of them brought Mabrouka back with him from Germany, and she was so exactly what Ingram wanted that he fell on her shoulders, embraced her, and did various Oriental obeisances before her.

She not only was the living Mabrouka as he had pictured her, but she could speak five languages fluently—Russian, German, English, French, and Dutch. So Mabrouka will appear in all the different language-versions of "Baroud."

Such was Ingram's gratitute to Allah for having sent Mabrouka to him that he built the part up until it is now the most important in the film.

"I am not the star of this picture," Ingram said to me after I had been talking to him for a few minutes in the blazing heat of the Nice studio's outdoor cafe at the lunch hour. "There is really no star, but if there was one it would be Mabrouka." He directed my eyes towards the party Arabella Fields, who was just then waddling in from the set, wreathed (as usual) in smiles. Mabrouka came over to our table and we all had lunch together.

RADIATING "IT."

Mabrouka radiated "It" so powerfully that she had hardly started to eat before I was asking her about her live-life.

"Ah never makes love nohow," said Mabrouka.

"Then," I suggested, "you surely don't hope to become a great film star?"

Her frame shook for a few moments with laughter of the merry and piercing variety. Then her face suddenly took on an expression of philosophical firmness and detachment.

"Ah loves de wor," she said, "but nothin' can't mean as much to me as mah independence. No one ain't goin' to tell me what Ah must do—dat's why Ah'm alone now. Ah 'mustn't' do nothin' 'cept die."

"But, Mabrouka, you 'must' pay the rent, you know," put in Ingram.

"No, sah," flashed back Mabrouka, "Ah'll go out in de street and die of exposure if dey tries any 'must' stuff on me. Nobody ain't goin' to order me about. Jest you try it, Mistah, and see what happens."

She turned back to me. Ingram being pleasantly squashed. "Ah tells you s'right," she said. "Ah don't know what love is. Ah makes love to no man, and Ah don't know what it means. Can you tell me?"

I pondered for a moment and gave it up.

"AH LOVE NOBODY."

"Ah never love nobody," continued Mabrouka, "'cept only mah mother and mah child."

"What about your husband?" I asked gently.

"Listen, Mistah," said Mabrouka, "dat man was pushin' me—he was de manager of a show. Ah was in when Ah was nineteen—and Ah married him for business, dat's all. He was a kind sort of man, all right, and Ah liked him pretty well, but Ah certainly didn't love him. No, sah.

"Ah knows what Ah wants, and dere ain't any men in de picture no place. Ah wants to jest lay in a hammock and dream, wid a small table near me wid a big drink on it—all alone and nobody boderin' me—dat would be pleasure to' me.

"But Ah wouldn't do dat all de time—no, sah. If Ah was to get evah so rich I couldn't lay off de artiso business. Ah likes de life goin' here and dere, actin' all over de place. It's like de Wanderin Jew—you're at home everywheres and nowheres. But it's a good life."

Mabrouka finished her meal and called loudly for a double "fine." I asked her if she ever thought of going back to America.

"Jest for a quick trip Ah might," she said. "but Ah couldn't get used to de life over dere now. If somebody insulted me for no reason at all, de way dey treat cultud folks over dere, dere'd be a fight. Ah'd always be in trouble. Ah'm too well respected ovah here. Ah can go where Ah likes and do what Ah likes.

ONLY TWO VICES.

"Ah've only got two what you'd catll vices—Ah shoots craps and ah drinks. Somebody was spreadin' a story dat Ah was de ludo champion ob de Riviera—but, land sakes, don't let dat get in de papers. Ah never touches nothin' like dat.

"And Ah ain't what you'd call superstitious, neither, 'cept dat Ah wouldn't walk under no ladders if Ah could help it—but Mistah Ingram he says it's because Ah 'couldn't' walk under no ladders." She burst into another peal of laughter, tossed down the remains of her "fine," and ordered another.

"Anyways," she went on reflectively, "Ah never eats no sweets stuff—Ah spec' Ah'd be as big as dis table if Ah did."

I asked her how many stones she weighed.

"Ah don't weigh no stones," she cried, "Ah weighs 'pounds'."

SWEARING IN DUTCH.

The waiter tarried with her brandy. She swore at him in guttural Dutch. The oath sounded like a cross between a sneeze and a foghorn, but when she wrote it down for me it looked very ordinary, like this:

"God Vervrouke!"

The drink finally arrived and, as she put down the glass with a sigh of contentment, she settled herself comfortably in her chair. She was beginning to enjoy herself.

"Now go on and ask me some rao' crazy questions," she said, "and Ah'll tell you de answers."

I left her finally, sitting there in the sunlight, a picture of utter peace and contentment—Mabrouka, the leading philosopher of the film world.

A Woman who knew what she wanted, has got it and is happy.—Films Weekly."

# MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE

## Rousing Reception To Subhas Babu.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

Sjt. Babu Subash Chandra Bose the president elect of the Maharashtra Youth Conference was taken in a huge procession to the place where the conference was held. The procession started from the Shanwarwada and through Budhwarchowk ended its way to the Shivajee Mandir.

Proceedings of the conference began in the presence of a large number of delegates from different places of Maharashtra and prominent Congress leaders of Poona and an audience of about 6000 in the well decorated pandal.

National songs were sung by two youths followed by two ladies. Then rose Sjt Gadgil, the Chairman of the Reception Committee who speaking in Hindi welcomed Babu Subash Chandra and the large number of delegates to the conference in an extempore speech. He made a passing reference to the Bengal Ordinance and said that the best reply to it will be the best organisation. He appealed to the youths in conclusion, to take up organisation work and leave the work of coming to a decision to the Congress, whom they should follow. In these words, he requested the audience to support the election of Babu Subash to the chair.

Mr. Khadilkar, the Secretary then read out a number of messages received by the conference. They included messages from Messrs. Jawaharlal, N. C. Kelkar, Brelvi, Mrs Perin Captain, Mr. Satyamurti and others.

# BARDOLI'S ADDRESS TO MR. BHULABHAI.

## Sardar Vallabhbhai On The Tattered Truce.

SURAT, Dec. 20.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was presented with an address before a huge gathering of peasants at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli to-day on behalf of the peasants of Bardoli Taluka and the Taluka Congress Committee.

Replying Sjt. Bhulabhai said that he interpreted the address presented to him as a certificate. Compared to the sacrifices of the farmers his was insignificant. He thought that he must, on the contrary, thank the peasants of Bardoli for giving him an opportunity to offer his quota in the great fight.

Sjt. Bhulabhai then narrated and discussed matters in connection with the Bardoli inquiry at length, and said that the inquiry had established two facts. viz., that the peasants of Bardoli were truthful and fearless.

Concluding he exhorted the farmers to follow the Sardar and Mahatmaji and said:

"Had you not been brave and truthful, I would have been able to do nothing for you. Your real pleaders are the Sardar and Mahatmaji. This address would be only considered rightly given if I continue to enjoy the confidence of Mahatmaji and Sardar."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also addressed the meeting.

When the speaker started for Baroda on the 18th instant, he was advised by his friends not to go here, as he would not be allowed to see the peasants. But he was confident that even if arrested he would always remain within the hearts of the farmers.

His relations with the farmers were based on mutual love. Love could not be had at the point of the bayonet.

Sardar also reminded the peasants of their pledge of 1921 by which they had pledged themselves to liberate India. Sardar further said:—

"The tattered truce continues. If it breaks, it will be broken by Government and when it breaks it will break with a deafening crash which will rebound not only in the whole of India, but will startle the whole world".

"The cowards will run away and the brave will rush to the battle-fields at that time".

Among those present at the meeting were Sm. Kasturbai Gandhi and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram.

## FLIGHT OF MEERUT UNDER-TRIALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, December.

Mr. S. Huda an undertrial in the Meerut Conspiracy Case has been taken ill and was unable to attend the Court yesterday.

Mr. Kedar Nath Sahgal another Conspiracy Case accused who is out on bail is still suffering from piles and looks much pulled down.

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# TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Dec. 24-29 | 15,75,000 |
| ,, 25 | 32,25,000 |
| ,, 26 | 22,75,000 |
| ,, 26-28 | 30,00,000 |
| ,, 27 | 27,50,000 |
| ,, 30 to Jan. 5. | 80,75,000 |
| Jan. 1-6 | 39,50,000 |
| ,, 2 | 1,00,50,000 |
| ,, 3 | 16,75,000 |
| ,, 7-12 | 1,67,25,000 |
| ,, 8-13 | 24,00,000 |
| ,, 9 | 66,00,000 |
| ,, 10 | 86,75,000 |
| ,, 14-21 | 3,52,50,000 |
| ,, 15-20 | 78,00,000 |
| ,, 16 | 1,87,50,000 |
| ,, 17 | 94,00,000 |
| ,, 22-25 | 2,50,000 |
| ,, 22-27 | 1,04,50,000 |
| ,, 23-26 | 2,44,50,000 |

# INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

## Figures For November.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

The following monhtly figurs of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of November, 1931:—

| | Rs.(Lakhs). |
|---|---|
| Total imports of private merchandise | 393 |
| Total exports of private merchandise | 1,407 |
| Net movement of treasure exports | 314 |
| Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India | 1,335* |
| Balance of remittance of funds adverse to India | 732 |

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

G. I. P. RY. NEW TIME-TABLE:—Mr. Ramji Bharmal writes:—After a long time and long correspondence the G. I. P. Railway authorities have agreed to make the following changes in the new time table that is to be revised on and after the 1st of January 1932, for the Suburban main line:—

(1) The three up-trains at present not stopping at Masjid will be stopping there. (2). the 542 up-train, i.e., the train at about 10-47 A.M., not stopping at Matunga, will be stopping at Matunga.

These alterations will remove much inconvenience and trouble experienced so far.

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Dictionary Chambers' XX.
1. T—O—S——S, Long ... drawers.
2. S—L— —N. Mohammedan Sovereign.
3. D— —K—Y. An ass.
4. M— — I— — Median.
5. T R — — — Faith: Fidelity.
6. D— — K — — To grow dark.
7. R—N—GA— — An apostate.
RULES:—12 as. per entry and by M. O. only. Closing date 22nd January 1932. Solutions should tally literatim with KEY at Saraswathi Institute. Manager's decision is final. Other rules as in the leaflet.
THE NATIONAL BUSINESS BUREAU.
Conjeeveram (S. I. R.)

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 Noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9 p.m. Popular Songs by Bal Sundarabai, and Dattaram Parwatkar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackenzie" arrived at the Suez on the evening of the 20th inst.

PAREL DATTA SAMAJ:—The above Samaj will celebrate "Datta Jayanti" Utsav to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Samaj Hall, Gandhi Chowk, Parel Village.

MANDVI WARD COUNCIL:—The monthly meeting of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office.

'C' WARD BYE-ELECTION RESULT:—At the bye-election for a vacant seat on the B. P. C. C. from the 'C' Ward held on the 20th inst. Mr. Gajendra Sharma was declared elected.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY:—With a view to improve the existing facilities for the education of the Madrasi children in Bombay, a meeting of parents will be held at the Municipal Tamil School, Matunga (G. I. P.), at 9 a.m. on Sunday (27th inst.).

SHRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY:—A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m., to celebrate Swami Shraddhanand anniversary at Matunga (Napoo Hall) when Dr. Udgaonker, Pardhubhai, Vallabhdas Mehta, Kamad, Satyarthi, Jambunathan and others will speak Mr. Velji Lakhamsi will preside.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar from Abdul Rahim Haji Ellias & Sons, Karachi for 1932.

A wall calendar for 1932 from the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from Eruch D. Engineer & Co. Bombay, for 1932.

A blotting paper pad from W. V. Bowater & Sons, Ltd., Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM:—The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public on Friday, 25th inst., on account of Christmas.

I. E. S. PAST STUDENTS' UNION:—The annual general meeting of the Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union was held lately when the Annual Report and the Audited Account-Sheet were read and passed and the new office-bearers elected.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS:—Due to interruption between Madras and Ceylon, telegrams to and from Ceylon will be subject to delay.

Deferred telegrams at half rates may be accepted for Persia. Languages admissible are English, German, Persian and Russian.

Both the Ceylon wires are interrupted beyond the Indian limits.

Owing to interruption, telegrams for Kelantan will be accepted via Moulmein at rates given in footnote on page 694 of Posts and Telegraphs Guide but not daily letter telegrams.

## MOHAMED ALI WEEK.

### To-day's Procession And Meeting At Azad Maidan.

The local Khilafat Committee has decided to organise a week to celebrate the first anniversary of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali who died in January last in London, where he had been to attend the first session of the Round Table Conference.

The week begins to-day (Thursday) and will be inaugurated by taking out a procession from the Khilafat House in the afternoon. The procession will start at 1 p.m. from the Khilafat House and pass through the Muslim localities of the city and terminate at the Azad Maidan where a public meeting will be held in the evening. Loud speakers will be installed. Prominent Khilafat workers will address the meeting.

Meetings in Muslim localities of the city have been organised throughout the week when funds will be collected for raising a memorial to the late Maulana.

## BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

There is a change in the published programme. This evening (Thursday) at 6 p.m. there will be a discussion of the two subjects assigned for next Sunday. The subjects are:—

1. The teaching of history in the University.
2. Greater scope to be given to private societies in excavation.

Discussion will take place in the hall of the Elphinstone College, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture fixed for to-day by Mr. O. C. Gangoli will be delivered in the hall of the Wilson College at 6-30 p.m. next Saturday.

## MAHATMAJI'S RECEPTION

### Route Of Procession Fixed

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

In view of the pressing invitations from prominent citizens residing in localities from Ballard Pier 'en route' to Mani Bhavan, and also with a view to avoid much delay and inconvenience to Mahatma Gandhi, the following route has been finally fixed by the B.P.C.C., in supersession of any previous announcement in this connection.—

Ballard Pier Road, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bazaar Gate Street, Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Mangaldas Market, Mulji Jetha Market, Javeri Bazaar, Marwari Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Harvey Road, Laburnam Road to Mani Bhavan.

Mahatmaji will drive in an open carriage drawn by two horses. There will be three cars in front of the carriage and three behind. The Member-in-Charge of the B.P.C.C. Volunteer Board will drive the Pilot car.

The arrangements about shooting the reception ceremony for a cinema film have been done by the B.P.C.C

### CONGRESS PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

The Congress Prabhat Phery Sangh are arranging a programme for all the Prabhat Pheries in Bombay to have the benefit of Mahatmaji's Darshan during his stay in Bombay towards the end of this month. Mahatmaji has time and again appreciated the Prabhat Phery Organisation and it is expected that Mahatmaji will give some moments of his precious time to hear the Prabhat Pheries. All Prabhat Pheries who have not yet enrolled their names for the singing competition are requested to send in their names the latest by Saturday next, to the Secretary of the Sangh at the Congress House.

### TO JOIN GANDHIJI'S RECEPTION.

In a Press Communique the General Secretaries of the B. P. C.C. write:—

The following further Associations have intimated their decision of suspending the business on the day of Mahatmaji's Reception:—Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association and Japan & Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Sri Mahajan Association, and Grain Merchants' Association.

The following mills will also remain closed:—The Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd. and the Toyo Pomar Cotton Mills, Ltd.

### WILL BAND CORPS JOIN?

All the Captains-in-Charge of the various Band Corps who are participating in Mahatmaji's Reception Programme, are requested to be present at the Congress House on Saturday, the 26th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to receive instructions. The professional Band Corps of Bombay who desire to join the Reception Programme are requested to intimate the fact in time.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office. A special meeting of the Bombay P.C.C. will be held immediately after the ordinary meeting is over on the same day.

## WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

### Mahatmaji To Address On Monday Next.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Welfare of India League write:—

In accordance with the objects of the Welfare of India League Mr. Gandhi has been invited and has consented to meet the members of the League on Monday the December 28 at 9-30 p.m.

The meeting will be confined to memers only.

### LITONE RUSSIAN CIRCUS.

The Brighton of the East is Bombay—which needs no further mention. After a whole day's worries and troubles thousands of people come to forget them by entertaining themselves through the medium of cinemas but especially circuses. Hundreds of its kind have entertained the circus-goers of Bombay, but none have so much attracted as the one which has recently arrived—the "Litone Russian Circus," which has especially engaged first class acrobats, athletes and dancers and dare-devil stunters direct from Europe to entertain the public of Bombay. The opening takes place to-night at Luna Park in Fort, near Mint Road.

## Selections For To-Day's Races.

(By "WATCHDOG")

1st Race—
DHIB SHALWA ..... 1
FARAJ ..... 2
WAALIM ..... 3

2nd Race—
SANJAKDAR ..... 1
ANCHOR ..... 2
FARMAN ..... 3

3rd Race—
TANGIERS ..... 1
PATHEEN ..... 2
TELEPHONE ..... 3

4th Race—
ROYAL ROUE ..... 1
FRATER ..... 2
ASTERISK ..... 3

5th Race—
BLACK BEAUTY ..... 1
AL HAMIL ..... 2
STREPHON ..... 3

6th Race—
KUM BACK ..... 1
POBIEDA ..... 2
COSTAKI PASHA ..... 3

7th Race—
RED ASTRACHAN ..... 1
BLACK JEST ..... 2
POOR SCATS ..... 3

8th Race—
SARSAM ..... 1
SAIFULDOWLA ..... 2
GHAFLAH ..... 3

### REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

| | During the week ending April to 19th Dec. 1931. | From 1st to 19th Dec. 1931. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling purchased in India .. | 4,537,000 | 15,705,000 |
| Net transfer to Home Treasury:— | | |
| From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve ..... | Nil | 23,047,804 |
| Total .. | 4,537,000 | 38,752,804 |
| Less—Sales of Sterling .... | Nil | 14,047,804 |
| Net remittances to British Treasury .. .. | 4,537,000 | 24,705,000 |

### CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Series | 2,41,45 | 2,27,54 | 2,16,75 | V |
| Balance on:— | 31st Aug. 1931. | 21st Sept. 1931. | 31st Oct. 1931. | 30th Novr. 1931. |
| In District Treasuries:— | 2,41,45 | 2,27,54 | 2,16,75 | 2,002,95 |
| With the Imperial Bank of India:— | 18,45,11 | 3,35,75 | 3,43,84 | 7,28,72 |
| Balance on:— | 31st Aug. 1931. | 21st Sept. 1931. | 31st Oct. 1931. | 30th Novr. 1931. |
| Total:— | 21,86,56 | 11,13,29 | 10,60,59 | 9,31,67 |

### IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 per cent.—A.P.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 331, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JANUARY.

| New York, Dec. 23. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.16 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.17 |
| Difference | +.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.15 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| Broach expectation | Rs. 194 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

| Liverpool, Dec. 23. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 4.91 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 4.88 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 4.90 |
| Difference | —.01 |

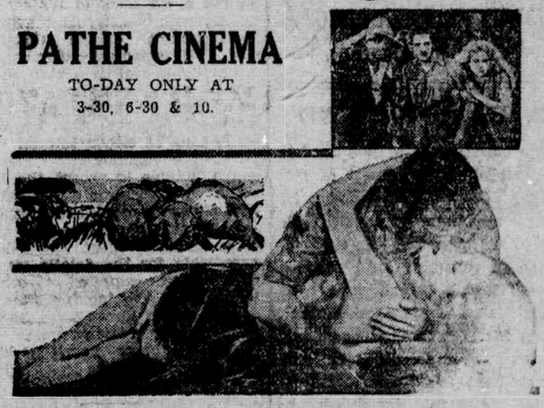
### LONDON SILVER MARKET. JANUARY.

| London, Dec. 23. | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 19 15/16 |
| Lower | 3/8 |
| Silver forward | 20 1/8 |
| Lower | 3/8 |
| Market: India sold. | |

### BOMBAY PRICES.

| Bombay, Dec. 23. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 61 | 15 | 0 |
| Magsar | 61 | 15 | 0 |
| Posh | 62 | 3 | 0 |
| Gold | 29 | 2 | 0 |

TRADER HORN

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
METRO - GOLDWYN - MAYER BRINGS TO A WAITING WORLD THE GREATEST OF HUMAN ADVENTURES IN CIVILIZATION'S LAST SAVAGE FRONTIER.
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY ONLY AT
3-30, 6-30 & 10.


SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION !
THE RIALTO OPENING TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A POWERFUL PICTURE WITH THE PERFECT PAIR

DADDY LONG-LEGS
WITH
THE QUEEN OF THE SCREEN
JANET GAYNOR
AND
WARNER BAXTER
A MIRACLE PICTERE FOR YOU AND THE FAMILY
Don't Miss it !
Fox Movietone Drama

## Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

### T. T. ON NEW YORK

| London, Dec. 23. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Close | 3.40 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.41 |
| To-day's Close | 3.42 |
| Difference | +.2 |

### T. T. ON LONDON.

| New York, Dec. 23. | |
|---|---|
| Previous Close | 3.40 |
| To-day's Close | 3.43 |
| Difference | +.3 |

# PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PHILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

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KARACHI

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**Fort, Bombay.**



THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1931.


## A FARCICAL END

The Government of Bombay has just published the Report of Mr. R. C. Gordon, I.C.S., Special Officer appointed to enquire into allegations regarding the use of police in collecting land revenue in the Bardoli Taluka and the Valod Mahal of the Surat district. When Mr. Gordon in the middle of November last refused to ask Government to produce some essential documents demanded by the Khatedars' and the Congress representative, Mr. B. J. Desai, and when in consequence the Congress and the Khatedars had to withdraw from the investigation, the inquiry had become utterly abortive. But Mr. Gordon, relying on utterly inadequate evidence and practically ignoring the Congress contention, had no difficulty in fudging up an apparently complete report. And as after this one might easily guess, he completely exonerates the Government from all blame in the matter. This end is quite in keeping with the fate that has overtaken the Delhi Pact itself. It is not at all surprising to be told that Government has accepted Mr. Gordon's conclusions.

The enquiry was the result of the Simla Agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of India in August last. The terms of reference were: (1) whether khatedars in the villages concerned were compelled to pay revenue on a standard higher than that adopted since March 5th in other villages of the same taluka; (2) whether these demands were enforced by coercion exercised through the police, and (3) what was the sum, if any, so exacted. On these three issues Mr. Gordon has got three handy verdicts. About the first he roundly declares that "there is no evidence at all that khatedars in the villages concerned were "forced to pay revenue on a higher standard than that adopted in other villages of the same taluka after March 5th". As regards the second issue, "in view of the failure of proof under the first issue, it does not properly arise." And the second issue not properly arising, "the third issue, that of the excess amounts paid, does not arise." So the Government is acquitted on all counts. In fact there is no Congress case at all! The whole thing looks like a complete farce. But in the circumstances, what better could have been expected?

If at all it is true that the evidence actually adduced before Mr. Gordon was not enough to prove the allegations made against officials, Mr. Gordon himself is mainly responsible for the defective evidence. The main issue was whether the khatedars in the villages concerned were forced to pay revenue on a standard higher than that adopted in other villages. The answer naturally depended upon the standard of demand enforced in other villages. That standard was fixed by Government and could be gauged only from a number of their orders about demands and their enforcement. Yet when Mr. Desai asked for the inspection of those orders and other relevant documents, Mr. Gordon refused to ask Government to produce those documents, vital as they were. This refusal of his—we shall not inquire into his motive in doing so—practically killed the enquiry. And now he attempts to screen himself by putting the blame on the Congress representative. Nay, even the actual evidence the khatedars offered regarding excessive force used against them, which compelled them to borrow and pay up, is summarily dismissed by Mr. Gordon as "highly unreliable and in some cases deliberately false." Well, a non-official with a more judicial cast of mind brought to bear to his task would in all probability have thought otherwise. Mr. Gordon has a trick of his own in dealing with inconvenient evidence in support of the Congress case. He summarily dismisses it as unreliable and then puts on a judicial air in analysing the causes of such evidence. He then profoundly observes that the witnesses may be either tutored or are themselves false. He is of course "unable to accept the latter alternative" and insinuates: "The Congress have been responsible for putting up the case as a whole and they must be held responsible for the details also". The Congress expected nothing better from the inquiry after its abrupt end in November. And it will no doubt go its own way to get justice for the aggrieved khatedars—and to refute the insinuations of Mr. Gordon.

## OBITER DICTA FROM PESHAWAR.

At a Durbar held in Peshawar on Tuesday, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province in a lengthy oration, a significant feature of which was his tirade against Congressmen, explained that he had received instructions to embark on the "spade work" to give effect to the Premier's Declaration regarding political advance for the Province. The composition of the local legislature and other matters in relation to the establishment of a "Governor's Province" were closely engaging the attention of the authorities and a small, informal, non-official committee, announced Lt.-Colonel Griffith, would be shortly appointed to assist his Government in this task. But do the people of the Frontier Province merely desire the creation of a dyarchical system of administration under a Governor's Province? This "advance" may have been welcome to some Muslim "delegates" at the Round Table Conference, but it will not satisfy the people of the Province who naturally and rightly demand that on no account must their Province be classed separately and debarred from enjoying the constitutional advance promised in the case of other Provinces. The Afghan Jirga has just given expression to the true sentiments of the people of the Province. It declares that the fate of the Province is linked with that of the Congress.

The Chief Commissioner's main concern in his address appeared to be to indulge in a diatribe against the work of the Khudai Khidmatgars, whose leader, Khan Abdur Gaffar Khan, has steadily maintained his organisation on non-violent lines and has awakened mass opinion in the Province. In the eyes of the head of the Province, this is "disruptive work." He talked "of the dangerous and destructive activities of those irreconcilable elements which are sparing no efforts to undermine the foundations of our social and economic existence." This is a gross travesty of the activity of the Khudai Khidmatgars. They have worked, in spite of the campaign of coercion launched against them, as a great unifying force; they have rallied public opinion in the Province and made it voice its protest against the autocratic regime which obtains there. What business has a Government official, however highly placed he may be, to indulge in a political tirade, when between the Congress and the Government there is a truce, at least so far as the Congress is concerned? It is a breach of discipline on the part of an official to function as a political propagandist. If an Indian public "servant" were to express views unpalatable to the bureaucracy, will he not be taken to task immediately on the ground that public servants are not to dabble in politics? Why should not the same rule apply to a Chief Commissioner?

## HELPLESS GENEVA

The Geneva League exhorts the contestants in the protracted Sino-Japanese quarrel to stay their hands, to remember that both of them are signatories to the Kellogg Pact and urges them to reach an amicable solution through the intervention of third parties. To this the Nanking Government agrees. The Japanese shows an obstinate attitude. It parleys, it protests against the misinterpretation of its intentions at the League Council, but it continues its military advance in Manchuria. The Chinese people are incensed over the policy of the Tokyo Cabinet and the resignation of General Chang Kai Shek from the presidentship of the Chinese Republic lads them to expect that he will personally take the field and launch a large scale offensive against the Japanese troops in Manchuria, thus giving a concrete demonstration to his critics who successfully ousted him out of the presidentship that he is determined to vindicate the self-respect of his country. Not only has General Chang Kai-Shek resigned but the Nanking Government has also resigned en bloc and the new Government is sure to be composed of men far more in sympathy with the Cantonese view of the Japanese situation than the retiring one was. The Cantonese Nationalists are determined to fight out the Manchurian issue with Japan once and for all, however protracted the struggle.

The latest news from Tokyo was to draft an ultimatum demanding withdrawal of Chinese troops to a point several miles away beyond Manchurian limits. The ultimatum will be disregarded and an armed conflict on a wide front appears probable. Is the League ready to sit with folded hands and watch the carnage? A fortnight ago assurances were given to it from Tokyo that the Sino-Japanese quarrel was capable of solution without the intervention of outsiders. That it is not capable of such solution is demonstrated in the determination of the Japanese Press to inflame its people and make them demand a virtual conquest of Manchuria. The "Osaka Mainichi," describes Manchuria thus:—

"A land of boundless natural resources in the outskirts of civilisation, lying in the path of competing national aspirations—that is the world's Manchuria."

"A safety zone for the Empire's security, a life-line for the national existence, a land for which her people have made the greatest patriotic sacrifice and upon which the nation's very economic future is stake—that is Japan's Manchuria."

The journal describes "China's Manchuria" as a land of "roaming bandits" and a territory which was once "nearly sacrificed to the Tsar" and it alleges that in the present quarrel Britain's representative in China "has entered into an agreement with General Chang Kai-Shek in which the latter has promised certain special privileges to Britain as the reward for friendly considerations." The Chinese journals suggest that France is backing Japan. If the League is determined to take effective action, can it not at least, as a first step in that direction, insist that Britain, France and Germany will prohibit the supply of munitions to the combatants? They are the three principal sources from which the sinews of war in the Far East are strengthened. America can be expected to co-operate in this arrangement.

## BREACH OF FAITH

The Railway Board assured, at the beginning of this month, the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that in the Matunga Workshops only 150 men were "surplus" employees and that they would be provided elsewhere on the G.I.P. Railway instead of being retrenched. But within a fortnight of this assurance the Agent of the G.I.P. announces that at the Matunga Workshop 900 men must be retrenched but asks them in a humanitarian spirit to continue to work, closing down the Workshop, however, for two extra days per week. This action is a breach of faith. It goes against the assurance given by the Railway Board to the Federation. The Agent's plan deprives the workmen of nearly half of their monthly income. The workmen have a legitimate grievance and the Railway Board must, in the interest of justice and equity, ask the Agent to revise his orders.

## Trifles

We must all be grateful to Mr. Gordon for shedding the light of truth on Bardoli affairs. I never knew money could be raised so cheap in that area. What a delightful picture has he drawn!

* * * * *

I must go there, if you do not mind missing "Trifles" during the Christmas holidays, and raise a bit myself. I am encouraged to do this because Mr. Gordon says:

"The picture here represented by witnesses is certainly not that of a helpless peasantry driven to raise loans from money-lenders at high rates of interest, but of 'Khatedars" who borrow in a friendly way from their relatives or from people who at any rate, are not in any sense of the term money-lenders and who come mainly from the same village and the same caste on an exceptionally low rate of interest, which businessmen would jump at."

I must jump at this. In my innocence the jump can be higher even than a businessman's. In a "friendly way" I shall tap a villager in the Bardoli area for a little "accommodation" and hope to secure a little sum "at an exceptionally low rate of interest." I am not a 'Khatedar' but these generous people with plenty of cash will not, I am sure, mind that.

* * * * *

What is Burma really like, "very hot," "sunny" or "untempting"?

Mr. Wardlaw Milne during the discussion at the Burma Round Table Conference regarding "domicile and citizenship rights" said that "Burma was very hot and so likewise untempting."

Now you can appreciate the heroism of British businessmen in Burma. Although the land is "hot" and "untempting," they have gone there in large numbers and tried to "assist" the poor Burmans in "developing" the land.

* * * * *

"The opinions attributed to me have not even the shadow of likeness to the opinions I hold."

—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

How true. Certain views which one could have supposed Mr. MacDonald held regarding Indian policy after reading his orations to "my friends" at the Round Table have no "likeness" at all to the views he declares, with a Tory phalanx watching him at Westminster.

* * *

You will be glad to learn that the Tories are determined not to lag behind in educating the world about the progress of India under British rule, through visual instruction.

The headquarters of the Conservative Party have decided to place £50,000 at the disposal of a film syndicate, which will take "talkie" views of this country. The hard plight of "Covenanted" servants of India will be portrayed on the screen, also the cussedness of Indians in remaining in their traditional old grooves.

* * * * *

I must suggest a few "titles": A Civil Servant, just retired, can describe "How I managed to scrape along with Rs. 2,500 a month," Lord Lloyd can introduce the section dealing with Bombay's Back Bay Reclamation with a stirring address under the caption: "Alone I Did It."

# LONDON LETTER.

## PRO-BRITISH TALKIE PROPAGANDA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
(By Air Mail.)

In order to secure real life pictures from India which can be used for propaganda purposes in this country as well as in America, the headquarters of the Conservative organisation are arranging to send to India complete talkie set both to get and to show talkie pictures. The party will be going to India soon after the New Year while a beginning has already been made by sending a complete recording outfit by the same steamer by which Mahatma Gandhi is going on Monday next. The Tories, it is reported, have been feeling a grievance against the American managed concerns for giving undue publicity to Indian Nationalists, especially to Mahatma Gandhi, and they deem it necessary to counteract this propaganda, which they consider as at least partially anti-British, by having their own machinery to give what the Government may consider as constructive news from their point of view. The recording apparatus that will be sent will be under the management of a new British firm, the British Films Limited, which has been organised as an independent body but which has the full support of of such Conservative leaders as Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare. They will have the most ready and energetic co-operation of the authorities in India. Their business is to get new films which will show what the British have been able to do during their rule in India for the last 150 years. They will also indicate in what directions the Indians fail to come up to the standard maintained by the 'civilised' nations of the West. It will help the other countries in the world to realise why it is necessary for Britain to remain in India for a long time to come.

**ATTRACTIONS OF THE TALKIE.**

One of the chief reasons that have so weighed with the Conservatives is the undoubted effect this talkie propaganda has had among the British voters in the last General Election. There were twelve touring cars going about the countries for the last two years and they produced very good results, satisfactory to the Party Headquarters, the attendance at these village shows increasing gradually until it became difficult to arrange sufficiently large places for holding them. The Cinema has a tremendous attraction for the villagers, who have no other changes to see the films and hear the talkies. The films of the development of the British Empire have been most enthusiastically received and the whole credit of the achievement was duty attributed to the strenuous work of the past leaders of the Conservative Party in the days gone-by. The headquarters of the Conservative Organisation have been so impressed by this success that they have decided to increase the number of such propaganda cars immediately in order to carry on the new campaign for buying British goods. The scheme of sending out a recording set to India is also a part of the new campaign they have decided upon.

**THE "ROSY" PICTURE.**

There are many things about which the attention of the public, it is thought, can be drawn with pride, as India can show some of the finest achievements of British

(Continued on page 8.)

# THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

## HISTORY OF ITS STRUGGLES

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata and Sons has rendered a great service to the mill industry in India by publishing his history of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, because the history of the Association is the history, to a large extent, of the struggle of India's premier industry against very heavy odds. It is true, as pointed out by the author, that the industry was started almost wholly at the instance of Lancashire. Just as we were called good boys when we did not ask for political freedom and were content to look upon the Government as "Ma-bap" and did nothing more than pass pious resolutions, so the Lancashire mills tolerated and even encouraged Indian mills in the first years. But when Indian mills dared to compete with Lancashire in any form, there began an opposition which has not died out yet.

A good part of the book is necessarily devoted to the little matters that loom large in the history of the Millowners' Association but not so much in that of the industry. But it is exhilarating to read the names of those stalwarts who made Bombay the premier city of India and built up for the city its reputation for advancement in modern industrialism. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Tatas and the Wadias, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and the Currimbhoys are names known all over the country. The cause of the Indian mills thus became the cause of India.

**FIRST VENTURE.**

The first mill was started in 1853 by Mr. Cawasji Davar with the name of the Bombay Throstle Mill and to-day we have over 80 mills in operation and these have been the inspiration for the 260 mills in the moffusil. The Association itself came into existence in 1875 when Indian mills were engaged in spinning coarser yarns for export to China, and soon came up against the opposition of Lancashire when the industry began to go in for higher counts for use in India.

**THE EXCISE DUTY.**

This opposition was shown not only in attempts to repeal the import duty on yarn but was also shown in the iniquitous contervailing excise duty of 1896 which, it may be pointed out, was levied not on the profits of the mills but on the production whether this was at a loss or profit to the company. Several times the Association approached the Government for the repeal of the duty and each time a new theory was trotted out only to be exposed and demolished by the Association. The first excuse for retainment of the duty was that it was a set-off against Indian competition with Lancashire. When it was pointed out that Indian mills did not produce the same kind of goods, the Government stated that the law of substitution was making a real competition between the two dissimilar products. When this was also proved unsound, it was defended on the ground that the poor weavers in India had to be protected against extinction by the mill industry though such

(Continued on page 8).

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**In No Hurry.**

A Tokyo message states that at the instance of the British Government the opening of the Disarmament Conference, fixed for February 2, may be delayed by two or three weeks. The British Ambassador in Japan presented a note to Premier Inukai representing the inconvenience of holding the Conference in February as some of the participating Powers will be busy with the reparations Conference which begins in January and France and Germany will be busy with the parliamentary elections. The Japanese Government is reported to be in agreement with the British suggestion for a postponement, which a later message says Britain has not actually made. Japan will be free to devote herself to her martial activities in Manchuria. Britain will pursue her naval building programme, which her "National" Government is determined upon, the "Daily Herald" report about its cessation being authoritatively denied. France is not at all unwilling that disarmament talks should be postponed. Signor Mussolini is bent upon securing naval "parity" with France. The biggest naval Powers are in no hurry, indeed, to discuss disarmament.

**The Die-Hard's Remedy.**

The "Morning Post" continues its dishonest campaign to father terrorism in India upon the Congress. It says: "The terrorism of the agents of the Congress is by no means confined to Bengal; it has been allowed to gain strength in many parts of India as a result of that shameful 'truce' with the forces of disorder." The Irwin policy of securing an understanding with the Congress was gall and wormwood to the British Imperialists and their Press and they are delighted now with the reversal of that policy and the launching of cocercion in India. The "Morning Post" suggests an amazing solution for Indian unrest It declares: "As Congress is behind these outrages it might be proclaimed 'hat for every political murder in India a power transferred should be resumed or that the whole question of self-Government be postponed for a number of years." Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues and the Government of India are all aware that Congress, wedded to non-violence, has nothing to do with terrorism, and wherever the authorities do not cripple its activities it tries its utmost to preach non-violence. The "Morning Post" prescription will only aggravate the disease it is so confident of curing.

**Karachi Municipality.**

In these depressing days of deficit budgets and increased taxation it is some relief to turn to a body like the Karachi Municipality, which is still balancing its budget without fresh taxation and is otherwise maintaining a high level of efficiency. Mr. J. N. R. Mehta, the able President of the Municipality, who realises the urgent claims of wider education in the city and of a better and more certain water supply in a place where the average rainfall is only three inches, naturally feels that the Municipality "will require an axe and it has to be taken in hand with courage and to bear it with willingness." Judiciously used more at the top than at the bottom, the axe will be less unwelcome than fresh taxation. Indian Municipalities should strive to approximate to the Congress scale of salaries. They will thereby be setting a wholesome example to the Government.

**Objectionable Appointment.**

It is understood that a non-Indian I. C. S., Officer, Mr. T. Austin, Collector of the Nilgris, has been appointed Dewan of Travancore. Mr. Austin is not known to have any special claim to or fitness for the post, beyond the fact of his having been Assistant Resident of Travancore and Cochin sixteen years ago. But as a rule it is unjustifiable to appoint non-Indians to responsible posts in India, superseding the claims of scores of Indians who are much better fitted for the posts. While the principle of Indianisation is generally appreciated and insisted upon by the public, the glaring departure from it in Travancore gives rise to the suspicion that forces might be working behind the curtain and might be responsible for the foisting of Mr. Austin on a progressive State like Travancore. It is up to the people of the State to record their emphatic protest against the appointment in all possible ways and as long as is necessary.

# Apostles Of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

## BOMBAY HONOURS MEMORY OF HAKIM AJMAL KHAN & SWAMI SHRADDHANAND

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan on the occasion of their death anniversary, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Wednesday evening at the Jinnah Hall. There was a large gathering of Hindus and Muslims present and Sjt. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., presided.

Paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed leaders, Sjt. Master said that their lives were dedicated to the service of the Motherland. Untiringly, they both worked for the unification of the Muslims and the Hindus. Never once in their life time, did they deflect from the path of duty and to the last moment of their lives strived unremittingly for Hindu-Muslim unity and for the liberation of their enslaved Motherland.

NATIONALISM, HIS RELIGION.

The late Swami Shraddhand was ceaseless in his efforts for the regeneration of the Hindus and for the eradication of the curse of untouchability. He had made nationalism his religion, and he wanted to bring freedom to the country by freeing the Hindu society from the trammels of social abuses and inequalities.

The late Hakim was not only an expert healer of physical ailments but he diagnised correctly the national maladies and prescribed remedies for them. He discovered that the country's suffering and slavery was due to Hindu-Muslim disunity, and he spent his life to cure it by uniting the Hindus and Muslims.

Concluding the President declared that the best way to pay their homage to their memory was to emulate their example in our lives, dedicating our lives to the cause of God and country. In the name of the departed leaders, he appealed to the Hindus and Muslims to unite at this juncture of the nation's history.

FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE.

"We should not end our lives in reading mere history. There is no justification for it but that we want to learn the lessons of our past and believe them today", declared Sardar Jamiat Singh appealing to the people to take to heart the outstanding lessons from the lives of the two departed leaders and try to live it in their own lives. Swamiji and the Hakim were two fearless souls who never swerved from the path of their duty. Such courage and singleness of purpose were solely needed at the present juncture, "for there is the smell of the Panipat days in the atmosphere" Gird your loins and stand ready for the fight that is coming. Remember the great souls and dedicate yourself for the country."

APOSTLES OF UNITY.

Sjt. Hafiz Ali Bahadurkhan speaking next said that the two leaders in whose memory they were holding the meeting were forerunners of the Hindu-Muslim unity. Unmindful of all criticism, they fought with unswerving determination for the liberty of the country. To them the path for Swaraj lay through Hindu-Muslim unity. They did not get lost in the bag of communalism. They, having realised that the goal could only be reached by the straight road, never deviated. Such must be our determination. True Panipat is going to be refought. But that Panipat will be in every village and in every house. For it is not a fight of two factions, but the fight of the country. And in this fight, lethal weapons are not pitted against lethal weapons, but against the powerful forces of might are arrayed the unconquerable force of truth and non-violence.

## JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY TO MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

(Continued from page 1.)

would have to discuss the agrarian situation and advice would have to be given to tenants and zemindars.

The Council further considered the new situation that had arisen and in view of the impending return of Mr. Gandhi and the fact that the Congress Working Committee meets soon and will consider the general situation in the country and issue directions, was of the opinion that it would be desirable to hold the Provincial Conference after the meeting of the Working Committee.

**The Council therefore resolved that the Etawah Conference should be postponed to some date in January next.—A.P.**

## *CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED.*

### *Arrests And Convictions In Cawnpore Village.*

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Reports received from Saibasu, where 16 arrests were made under the Ordinance, show two Congressmen apologised and they were let off. Efforts to hold a meeting there and to break Section 144 proved unsuccessful. Women were not arrested though they were also preaching No-rent campaign. Sardar Harbans Singh, sub-inspector of police is still there, but Mr. Bannerjee, the Magistrate, returned to the headquarters as the situation there is well in hand.

CURFEW ORDER.

Curfew Order was issued for one day in the first instance, but it has been extended for one week The time-limit previously was 7 p.m. but now it is extended to 9 p.m.

On the midnight of the 20th instant, three persons Nannosingh, Raghurajsingh and Mohkumsingh were arrested at Mehrara Rasulabad, Derapur Pargana under Section 12 of the Ordinance. 22 persons who were arrested at Jhinjhak on the 13th inst. while attempting to hold a meeting were tried before Mr. Lewis Lloyd and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default, a further imprisonment of 6 weeks.—Associated Special.

## Wanted Support Of Zamindars.

BENARES, Dec. 23.

Dr. Bhagwandas a prominent Congressman disapproves of the "No Rent" campaign. He says that conditions in the United Provinces are due to the Zamindari system and are different from those in Bardoli, and in the absence of the support of the Zamindars, nothing good can come out of it.

Mr. Sri Prakash, President-elect of the Provincial Political Conference who had left yesterday for Etawah via Allahabad will be returning to Benares from Allahabad to-night, as the Conference has been postponed.—A.P.

## Ban On Pt. Motilal Nehru's Portrait.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The "Hindu's" Pudukottah correspondent learns that the Pudukottah Durbar has refused permission for putting up Pandit Motilal Nehru's Portrait in the Town Hall premises.—A.P.

## PORTRAIT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

### To Be Unveiled In Vile-Parle Municipal Hall.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILA PARLE, Dec. 23.

The Secretary of the local Congress Committee had written a letter to the Vile Parle Municipality to unveil the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Municipal Hall, to commemorate his "welcome home".

The subject came before the special meeting of the Municipality yesterday at 9 p.m. Sjt. G. R. Desai was in the chair.

The members after considering the letter regretted to unveil any portrait from the Municipal funds without the previous sanction of the Government. But it will be agreeable to comply to the request if the portrait is presented by the public or individuals or institutions.

The same resolution was conveyed to the secretary of the Congress. The Congress Committee accordingly decided to avail itself of the suggestion to raise a public subscription for the said portrait. The unveiling cerimony is proposed to be performed by Sjt. Vithalbai Patel, the first elected president of the Legislative Assembly. It will be remembered that Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel was the first President of the Suburban District Congress Committee and as such, it is in the fitness of things that he should be invited to perform this function. He has been requested, I hear, by a radio gram. The punction will most probably be arranged on Tuesday the 29th inst.

Karachi.—The outward air mail is leaving on Friday the 25th.—A.P.

Hakim S.M. Jafferi has arrived in Ahmedabad.

## NARIMAN & ACHARI AT GURUVAYUR

### Establishing Right Of "Untouchables"

### A CONFERENCE OF CASTE HINDUS & LEADERS.

GURUVAYUR, Dec. 22.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee have arrived here in connection with the satyagraha movement to establish the right of untouchables to enter Guruvayoor temple under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Committee. They attended to-day a conference of caste Hindus and satyagraha leaders.—A.P.

## MYSORE STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

### Heavy Increase In Khadi

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 19.

The administration Report of Mysore for the year 1930-31, ending with 30th June 1930, shows a considerable progress in hand-spinning and weaving in the State. There was a heavy increase in the output of yarn and khadi in the Badanaval centre, 35,499 lbs., of khadi were produced against 19,258 lbs. in the previous year. Khadi worth Rs. 12,364 was sold to the several departments of Government and khadi worth Rs. 28,877 was sold to the public. The total earnings of the spinners was Rs. 16,140 and that of the weavers Rs. 10,775.

The new spinning centre at Terakanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk, which was opened at the close of the year 1929-30, continued to do good work during the year under report. 8,065 yards of khadi valued at Rs. 3,611 were produced and the sales amounted to Rs. 2,833. A new Khadi centre was started at Ajjampur by the Kadur District Board.

## Sultan Cup Hockey Tournament

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

In the final match of the above Tournament in to-day's play between the Bengali Youngmen's Association Old Crocks and Lucknow University, the former team won the day by two goals to nil.

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the play.

**RIFLE BRIGADE RETURNS FROM JAMMU.**

NEW DELHI, December 23.

It is understood that the Rifle Brigade which was sent to Jammu from Jullundur on the 4th November has been withdrawn from there and has just returned to its headquarters. Only one Company is located at Chetgarh, to meet any eventualities. Reports from Srinagar show that the situation in Jammu is quiet.—A.P.

**REBEL SURRENDERS IN BURMA**

RANGOON, December 23.

Thirty-two rebels, including one leader, have surrendered in Prome. The surrenders in all the affected areas now exceed the total of 3,300.—A.P.

## INDIA'S CASE FOR SWARAJ

### Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches In England.

Mr. Waman P. Kabadi (Vallabh Mansion, Forjett Street, Gowalia Tank, Bombay) has published a book of over 200 pages containing a collection of authentic reports of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches, writings, and interviews in England.

The brochure bears the title "India's Case for Swaraj,—by Gandhi" with a sketch by Sjt. Kanu Desai.

The book also contains pictures illustrating Mahatmaji's Life in England.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has contributed the "Foreword" and Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, has written the introduction.

The price of the book is Re. 1.

## BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

### Tokio Report Contradicted.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The report from the Reuter's Tokio correspondent stating that Britain has suggested the postponement of the Disarmament Conference is officially denied. It is stated that some time ago the British Government instructed their ambassadors to consult the Governments to which they have been accredited with regard to the preliminary arrangements for the Conference.—Reuter.

Nagpur:—The Berar Legislative Committee will meet in the Council Chamber at 11 on Monday the 5th January next.—A.P.

## 3000 YEAR OLD ROYAL PALACE DISCOVERED

### Was It Residence Of Queen Nefertiti?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cairo.—A 3,000 year old Royal Palace, probably the residence of Queen Nefertiti after her fall from power has been discovered by the Egypt Exploration Society excavating Tell-el-Amarna.

Among the many rare and beautiful objects which the digging has brought to light, for the first time for centuries, is a beautiful box overlaid with coloured ivory bearing a cartouche of Amenhotep III.—Reuter.

## COMPLETE RESPITE FOR 4 YEARS.

### Banking Experts To Germany's Rescue.

### SEQUEL TO INTENSE WORDY DUEL.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Basle—An intense battle with Britain and France, the leading antagonists, kept the Committee of the Banking Experts sitting the whole of the night in an effort to reconcile the divergent view points and decide whether Germany's conditional or unconditional payments should have the priority. It is understood that Sir Walter Layton has favoured giving to Germany a complete respite up to four years.

Dissension at one time threatened to enforce postponement until after Christmas, but progress is now being made with the report which is believed to embody the proposals with a view to giving Germany enough time to pay. It is now probable that the Reparations Conference will be able to meet in the middle of January.—Reuter's Special.

## NO RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD?

### "Mac's" Emphatic "No" To Press Statement

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rugby—Prime Minister MacDonald has emphatically repudiated a document which is stated to have been in circulation in financial circles in Europe and America and which professes to record conversations with him by an anonymous correspondent. The statement is attributed to him that Government would in no circumstances consider stabilisation of pound before 1934 and that it was unlikely that England would ever return to gold standard. "There is not a word of truth in it. The whole thing is invention" said Mr. MacDonald when he was shown the document and added "Opinions attributed to me have not even a shadow of likeness to the opinions I hold".—B. O. W.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

### Not A Matter Of Confidence.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris—In the Chamber the Government suffered defeat, by 275 votes to 266, by the adoption of a motion to refer the Bill authorising the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique to contract a loan not exceeding 300 million francs with Government guarantee, back to the Committee as a mark of disapproval of the way the Transatlantique Company had managed its affairs. The Government, however, have not made one vote a matter of confidence, and the Bill will be reintroduced after amendment.—Reuter's Special.

## TRADE UNION'S "NO" TO NEW AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

"In consequence of the refusal of the Trade Unions to negotiate on the new agreement", the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, announces that from 1st January it's members will not be bound to observe the 48 hour week; but adds that it is not desirable that working hours should be increased without a corresponding alteration in wages.—Reuter's Special.

**STUDENTS ARRESTED IN EXAMINATION HALL.**

COMILLA, December 23.

Two B.A. students of the local college were arrested to-day at the examination Hall. Four youths were arrested at Brahmanbaria (Tipperah) on Monday, it is stated, in connection with the murder of late Mr. C. G. B. Stevens.—A.P.

## RAILWAY COURT BACK IN BOMBAY

### To-day's Sitting At Town Hall.

Arguments on behalf of the various Railway administrations and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation representing the Railway workers will be heard by the Railway Inquiry Court, at its public sitting to-day (Thursday) at the Town Hall.

The Court which consists of Mr. Justice S.J. Murphy (Chairman), Mr. T.R. Venkatrama Shastri, ex-Advocate-General of Madras and Dr. Sayed Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University (Members), has returned to Bombay after visiting Madras, Calcutta and Lahore and will resume its sitting to-day (Thursday) again in Bombay

COURT ON TOUR.

The Court began its work in Bombay in September last and spent about a month here in examining cases of the G.I.P. Rly. and the B.B. & C.I. Rly. From Bombay the Court went to Madras where it spent a fortnight in examining the cases of the M. & S.M. Rly. and the South Indian Railways and then proceeded to Calcutta. In Calcutta the Court spent about a month and recorded evidence relating to the cases of the E.I. Rly., the B.N. Rly., the E.B. Rly., the B.N.N.W. Rly. and the R. & K Rly. The last place that the Court visited was Lahore where it examined cases of the N.W. Rly.

At each place, in addition to the case of the Railway administration and the case of the workers, the Court recorded important evidence of independent witnesses also.

At its resumed sitting, addresses on behalf of all the Railway administrations by the Counsel for the Railways and on behalf of the workers by Counsel for the workers will be heard. Sir Jamshetji Kanga, Advocate General of Bombay with Mr. J.G. Bhagat and instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., will appear for the Railway administrations while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation with Mr. S.G. Joshi and others will appear for the workers.

DRAFT REPORT IN 3 WEEKS.

The Court hopes to conclude its public sitting by the end of this month, when it will draft its report which ought to be out within three weeks.

Mr. Oscar Brown is the Secretary of this Court.

## DISPERSAL OF HASANGANJ MEETING.

### Official Version Of Lathi Charge

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

The United Provinces Government, in a communique, refers to a recent press report that a Congress meeting attended at Hasanganj by 4,000 tenants led to fifty persons being injured, through a police charge and says that the facts, as ascertained by the Government, are that Sheobhankar Bajpai was arrested, while instigating 100 or 150 tenants not to pay rent. Most of the tenants ran away on the arrival of the police, and the police frightened the rest away by brandishing their lathis and chasing them. One or two persons may have been slightly injured in the confusion but no one made any complaint at the time.—A.P.

## AIR DASH TO CROYDON.

### Early Delivery Of Mails On Christmas Day.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A 5,000 miles air dash is being made by airliners and flying-boats of the Imperial Airways, carrying mails from Central Africa and Egypt in their attempt to reach Croydon in time for mails to be delivered in Britain by the Christmas day.

Mails are normally due at Croydon on the afternoon of the Christmas Day, but big "Calcutta" flyingboats and Armstrong Siddeley airliners on the North African routes have covered their sections in record time and today mails are being rushed across the Mediterranean in big four-engined "Kent" flyingboats.

It is hoped that they will arrive at Croydon at 10 on the morning of the Christmas eve, leaving ample time for their delivery on the Christmas Day.

## GERMAN AIRWOMAN AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

The famous German airwoman Fraulein Elli Beinhorn who left Berlin on December 4 on a pleasure trip arrived here this evening, after an uneventful journey. She proposes to fly as far as Java.

She leaves for Jodhpur on December 25—A.P.

Mr. Dunnett, the Reforms Commissioner, leaves Delhi on Saturday for Peshawar, where he is expected to stay for three or four days.—A.P.

# CITY NOTES

## BURMA SEPARATION.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The financial reservations and safeguards proposed for dismembered Burma have aroused opposition even among those "Moderates" who make up the Burma Conference, but what is more surprising still is that some European members also were against them. The chief feature of the Burma proposals is the appointment of a Financial Adviser by the Governor to advise the Minister. It would be well for Burma to take a warning from Egypt where the Financial Adviser often obstructed constructive schemes of the Parliament and was in effect the Financial Dictator. In the case of Burma, there is no doubt that he will be a European and will pronounce all popular schemes to be unworkable. Burma, though a province with deficit budget, is to have all the costly luxuries of the greatest Powers. There is to be a Railway Board, presumably to prevent control over the railways by the Legislature, there is to be a Reserve Bank (with what basis?) as soon as possible, and there are to be the usual reservations for European interests as proposed for India. Can Burma stand these costly appendages? Can the province stand by without any control over the interests exploiting the oil, mineral, forest and other resources of the country without paying the State properly for the privileges? If Burma wants the separation to be financially sound, Burmans must insist on having complete control of the purse and the policy of the Government. This ought not to be difficult seeing that there is no question of communal or other claims preventing a united "demand".

**THE GOLD MARKET AND HOLIDAYS**

The gold market is not generally closed and now that the price of gold is so rapidly fluctuating, the market will be open throughout the holidays. Saturday will be the only day in London when business can be done and even that will not be possible here and buyers of gold ready deliveries have to be more cautious than usual as they will have to operate without the cross-rate or the exchange rate here for those days.

During the last few weeks large amounts of money have been sent from Bombay to the mofussil to pay for the gold. When they leave here they are sent in the form of paper currency and they are apparently changed into silver rupees when they reach their destination. The Treasuries return the notes to Bombay and obtain silver rupees to replenish their resources. In this way, nearly eight crores of silver rupees have been withdrawn from the Paper Currency Reserve during the last ten weeks.

**THE COTTON CROP**

The Government estimate of 40,96,000 bales for this year's cotton crop is generally believed to be under the probable figure which others take to be more near 50 lakhs of bales. The arrivals have been very low but this is not believed to be in any special degree due to the sales of gold by agriculturists but rather to the belated crop. Though the crop will be only about 60 per cent of last year, there will be a heavy fall in Japan's buying activities which should probably leave sufficient for our needs. Attention is called to Japanese purchases in America which have not been shipped in the expectation that a bill might be passed to give an export bonus for cotton. But this is not likely to become law as it would mean that the general revenues would have to be used for the benefit of a particular trade.

**THE YEN MARKET**

There has been a heavy drop in the gold value of the yen from about 43 cents to 39-3/4 cents and London-Japan rate dropped from sh. 2.6 to sh. 2-3/4. This has reacted on Bombay rates which are quoted at 155 for selling. Business is still much restricted and the holidays are welcome relief to the banks.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA**

The Lahore High Court has ordered that after two separate meetings of the creditors and the shareholders the People's Bank with the new directorate should reopen on March 1st. The present directorate is not to have a vote in the election nor will they receive any loans or honorarium during the interval.

**TREASURY BILLS**

The week's tenders for Treasury Bills must be considered quite disappointing. Just one lakh for six months and 56 lakhs for three months Bills must be taken as low when compared with the call for 200 lakhs. The rates obtained were 6-3/4 per cent. for the former and nearly 7-1/4 per cent. for the latter. The six months have not been popular for some time due to the tighter money conditions. But the decline in three months tenders should make Government look forward in coming weeks to the Paper Currency Reserve as the only source of replenishing their Ways and Means position to meet maturities and the sterling purchases. Intermediates also have been low, 3-1/2 lakhs and 121-1/4 lakhs respectively, making up nearly the total of maturities.

**STERLING PURCHASES**

The intermediate rate for the last week was 1/6 3/32 and most of the sterling surpluses of the banks were sold to the Government at this rate and only £420,000 was received at 1/6 5/32, the middle rate in the market. Though £9,320,000 was tendered at 1/6 1/4, allotments were only 6 per cent.

**STERLING PURCHASES**

Though the intermediate for the last week was 1/6 5/32, and more than £2,000,000 is believed to have been bought at this rate, £432,000 was tendered at this rate this week and the balance of £580,000 was purchased at 1/6 1/8 by allotting 6 per cent on tenders.

## FAILURE TO PUBLISH PRINTER'S NAME.

### "Navyug" Printer Convicted.

SURAT, Dec. 23.

The City Magistrate to-day convicted and sentenced Mr. Bhailal Zaverbhai Patel, printer and publisher of the "Navyug Press," to Rs. 200 fine, in default to undergo one and a half months' simple imprisonment on the charge of not printing the publisher's name on a leaflet about the Seva Dal Training Camp, issued through the "Navyug Press" under Section 12, Press Registration of Books Act.

LEAFLET NOT A JOURNAL.

It may be recalled that on the 7th December Sub-Inspector Pathak, armed with a search warrant raided the "Navyug Press", confiscated 25 copies of the said leaflet, and filed a complaint against Mr. Patel. When the case came up before the City Magistrate, the accused pleaded not guilty and said that the leaflet was not a journal. The Public Prosecutor argued that it was necessary to stop such an offence and, therefore, a deterrent sentence should be given so that it might prove a lesson to other printers.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty and sentenced him as stated above. The accused paid the fine.—A.P.

**NIZAM'S VISIT TO DELHI.**

SECUNDERABAD, December 23.

A firman issued last night announces that H. E. the Nizam will proceed to Delhi after the Raman.—A.P.

## 20 HOUSES RAIDED IN CALCUTTA.

### 10 Youths Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The police raided twenty houses including boarding establishments in Calcutta this morning and arrested ten youths including a Mahomedan. The arrests are stated to have been made in connection with the recent find of arms in Calcutta and Howrah.—A.P.

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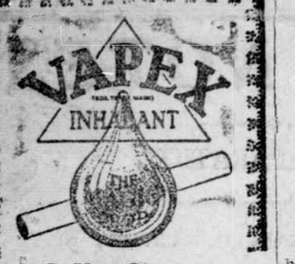


**On Your Cigarette**

This new method of using "Vapex" has been suggested to us by a number of people who have derived special benefit.

If you are troubled with obstinate Catarrh or Hay-Fever, put a drop of "Vapex" on the middle of your cigarette and smoke in the usual way. "Vapex" volatilises very rapidly and its anti-septic vapour is brought into direct contact with the mouth, throat and posterior nasal passages, bringing quick relief and effectively clearing the head. This method has been found specially useful in the treatment of long-standing catarrh, hay-fever, etc. There are thus three good ways of using "Vapex". You can breathe the vapour from

YOUR HANDKERCHIEF
YOUR PILLOW
YOUR CIGARETTE.

Of all Chemists.

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**CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING**

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

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**INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

**B. L. THOSAR**
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.


## BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

### Memorial To Government.

A general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held in the Postal Union's Hall on last Friday with Mr. S. C. Joshi in the chair.

The Secretary, read out the report of the work done during the last quarter, and declared that the number of the members stood on 30-11-31 was 3,284. After it was adopted the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. S. C. Joshi; Vice-presidents, Messrs. Chhelshankar D. Vyas and M. N. Talpade; General Secretary, Mr. S. N. Gokhale, Treasurer, Mr. D. S. Babrekar and 28 members (four from each ward).

The following resolutions were passed:—(1). That the Association should take steps in regard to the proposed Rent Act Bill, such as the presentation of memorial to the Government, deputation or such as other steps as the Board of Management would think fit. (2). That this meeting records its emphatic protest against the increment in rents made by the Bombay Municipality in the Improvement Trust Chawls, and shows its full sympathy for the pitiable condition of the poor tenants living in those Chawls.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVAL

Dec. 23.

Nil.

DEPARTURES

Dec. 24.

Ryui Maru, Ogawa, Okha.
Shanko Maru, Egusa, Kobe
Alipore, Lyndon Kobe
Wartenfels, Wall, Karachi
Terumsek, Johnston, Palambang.
Bankura, Darkee Busreh

LOADING.

Dec. 23.

Steamer Nurmahal for Calcutta
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste
Steamer Baroda for Busrah
Steamer Varela for Busrah
Steamer Naumburg and Hamburg.

S S Ryui Maru: The M B K steamer Ryui Maru will sail to-day for Okha, with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Shunko Maru: The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wartenfels: The L Edward Ltd steamer Wartenfels, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Terumsek: The S O Company's steamer Terumsek, will sail to-day for Palambang, with ballast.

S S Alipore: The P and O S N Company's steamer Alipore, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura: The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 23.

S S Nagato Maru Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya: 580 cases beer; 235 cases cotton shirting; 78 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 65 cases canvas shoes; 179 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton jeans; 158 cases glass ware.

From Kobe: 105 bales strawboards; 30 bales cotton shirting; 48 bales cotton jeans.

From Moji: 60 cases glassware.

From Canton: 25 cases preserves; 21 cases matting; 1485 bags cassia.

From Singapore: 2517 pieces planks; 1452 bags sago flour; 28 bags gambier; 265 bags rattans; 34 bags pepper; 99 bags damarbatu; 30 bags nutmeg; 217 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 50 bags piumbago; 46 packages tea.

S S Kenya Agents M M and Co from Mombassa: 1 case gold sovereigns and gold bars; 1875 bags cashewnuts; 125 bags potatoes; 1999 bales cotton.

From L'Marques: 50 cases milk.

From Mozambique: 237 bags napupa seed; 12360 bags cashewnuts.

From Dare-Salam: 222 bags gum; 184 bags gum dust; 476 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 1160 bales cloves; 25 bales cloves stem; 39 cases hides; 74 cases fresh fruits; 40 cases mangoes; 25 cases pineapple.

From Seychelles: 5221 bags coprah; 947 bags cocos dences.

S S Varsova Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 9 bundles gold 1 bundle gold coins; 98 bags galls 56 bags gallnuts; 15 bags s skin; 627 bags mash; 80 bags hartuman; 14002 bags dates; 165 bales wool.

From Karachi: 55 cases nitric acid; 11 coils copper wire; 54 bags gram flour; 75 thellas fish manure.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 23.

S S Ranchi for London: 27 bales woollen carpets A M G Huseinjadah; 9 bales woollen carpets F Haji; 15 cases bristles M M and Co; 3 cases cotton carpets 5 cases brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 130 cases groundnut seed S B Thorney; 4 bales animal skin G Suchedina and Co; 13 bales animal skin M M and Co; 27 bales animal skin D Abrahim and Sons; 3 bales animal skin H A M G H Sawal; 17 bales animal skin H A Aminoff.

For Marseilles: 300 bags ground nuts B Nazir and Co.

For Bourgos: 10 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co;

For Varna: 55 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool: 1540 bags myrabol'ams P Mathradas and Co; 2080 bags myrabollams, 2216 bags myrabol'ams J Moolchand and Co; 572 bags mowra meal W Latham and Co; 3185 bags groundnut oil cakes W Latham and Co; 624 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers & Sons; 103 bales wool raw Cox & Kings Ltd; 50 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co; 1522 bags myrabollams C Jeewanlal and Co; 5872 bags myrabollams Amin and Sons; 25 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agecy; 19 bales cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export Co; 75 bales cotton thread waste 25 bales cotton fly M Mafatlal and Co; 104 bales wool raw M Nissim; 45 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co

For Manchester: 104 drums castor oil A Hargowandas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 100 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram & Co; 66 drums castor oil W Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes W Latham and Co; 100 bales hemp M Nissim and Co; 700 bags linseed oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Barcelona: 448 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 225 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 76 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S S Sumatra for Hamburg: 52 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 1126 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co; 40 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 51 bales cotton fly M Nagottamdas and Co; 5 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 76 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw J Finlay and Co.

For Rotterdam: 137 drums groundnut oil H Rawji and Co; 1890 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 3173 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes 680 bags linseed oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Gothenburg: 48 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Antwerp: 400 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1050 bags joowari Ralli Bros; 16 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2150 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

S S Masula for London: 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 1450 bags groundnut cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Dunkirk: 25 bales cotton fly Bombay Waste Mfg. Co; 55 bales cotton fly Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.

S S Fusijama for Trieste: 6345 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Naumburg for Marseilles: 1270 bags groundnut 333 bags teelseed 373 bags kardi seed 2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Ratenfels for Bremen: 63 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For New York: 70 bags gum karaya P Kooverji and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa: 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 175 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

S S Nagoto Maru for Kobe: 1300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Osaka: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Yokohoma: 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe: 1800 bales cotton raaw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Alipore for Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe: 205 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LD:—Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld., in their statement of gross receipts for November 1931, observe:—

Electric Supply for November 1931 *Rs.3,97,502, up to the end of November 1931 Rs. 89,94,633; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for November 1931 Rs. 5,81,469, up to the end of November 1931 Rs. 60,21,705.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of November 1931 Rs. 2,32,157.

*Exclusive of Suppply to Tramways.

## RESETTLEMENT IN GODAVERI AND KISTNA DISTS

### Measures To Improve Condition Of Ryots.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Government have issued orders on the question of enforcement of re-settlement rates in the East and West Godaveri and Kistna Districts, in the current Fasli, to the effect that the new rates should be enforced subject to remissions already ordered which amounts to two-thirds of the enhanced assessment in respect of wet lands. At the same time Government consider that it is desirable that certain measures should be taken for improvement of the condition of ryots in the districts concerned, namely improvement in education and drainage facilities, assistance to ryots throufh co-operative banks and improvement in marketing conditions.—A. P.

## "OUR FIGHT IS NOT WITH BRITISHERS."

### Pt. Jawaharlal At Sholapur.

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, Dec. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhya, Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao reached here by car yesterday evening. He was received on the Seena river bank by leading citizens and Congressmen, and was taken in a procession through the city.

A civic address was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal at a mass meeting held on the Municipal Park grounds. The meeting was attended by over 20,000 citizens and about 3,000 Khaddar clad ladies were also present. Dr. Antrolikar who presided read the address.

Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of a speech thanked the citizens and said, "Since I heard of the Martial-Law regime at Sholapur while in Naini Jail, I wished I could visit this place. To-day I am much pleased to be amongst you and very glad to observe that you have retained the same spirit and national activities as before, in spite of the hardships that you were subjected to in those Martial-Law days. Our fight is neither with the Britishers nor with any single individual, belonging to any particular caste or creed. We want that form of Government by which the economic conditions of the millions of hungry masses in India can be bettered.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The British American Tobacco Company's net profits for the year ending 30th September 1931 amounted to £5334448 and the total dividend to twenty per cent, tax-free. £1833040 is carried forward.

## VICEROY TO VISIT KATHIAWAR NEXT MARCH.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will visit Kathiawar next March. His Highness the Jamsaheb of Navanagar is making preparations for his reception, as His Excellency's visit coincides with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Jamsaheb's Coronation.—A.P.

## B. A. Tobacco Company's Huge Profit.

## A. I. C. C. MEMBER HAULED UP

(From Our Correspondent)
BEAWAR, Dec. 22.

Swami Kumaranda, Member of the A. I. C. C. has been served with a notice under Section 108 Cr. P. C. for condemning the Bengal Ordinance in a public meeting held on 10th instant. He has been asked to appear before the Magistrate on 23rd instant.

## Christmas And Nationalism.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting was held on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Sunday evening with Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the chair.

The Chairman, addressing the gathering said "Religion is a matter of inner experience only; and the fact that a person is a Christian or a Hindu cannot make a difference in his attitude towards his country. Freedom being an integral part of religion, Christians, no less than Hindus or Muslims have a responsibility to share in the struggle for Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi who had by his life shown himself a far nobler Christian than those technically professing Christianity, is fighting for the betterment of all.

Mr. J. S. S. Male.u addressing next said that the domination of one country by another was opposed to all moral laws. Men were equal in the sight of God and one man, because of the colour of his skin had no right to look down upon another.

Mr. Kurlapan remarked that by fine speeches they would not be able to persuade Britishers to part with power. Christians cannot sit idle they have to play their own part in the struggle for freedom of our country.

Mr. Taman Singh who spoke in Hindi expressed his sense of gratification to see the Christians coming forward which in itself, he said was an augury of the approaching triumph of their cause.

## Congress Worker Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Syed Asadudulla Siraji, a Congress Worker was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for delivering two seditious speeches in Calcutta. Interim bail was granted by the High Court on condition that he would not deliver any public speech.—A. P.

## THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

protection was not given against Lancashire. When Lancashire turned its attention from yarns to piecegoods, it was held that the duty was required as a revenue duty and could not be given up. It was in 1917 that there was an increase in import duty without an increase in the excise duty. But by 1920, the rise in the sterling exchange from 16 pence to 24 pence gave Lancashire a preference over Indian mills of about 80 per cent. When the exchange rate came down again, there was a period of comparative prosperity which was destined to be short-lived, chiefly as the result of the fixing of the exchange at 18 pence, giving Lancashire a preference of 12-1/2 per cent. But the excise duty was repealed finally in December 1925 because the industry was in grave difficulties and thus the injustice of thirty years was removed.

**EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE**

The Association's attitude towards the employees also finds considerable space devoted to it though one is struck by Mr. Saklatvala quoting without any comment a speech of one of the Chairmen of the Association who argued that, by reducing the number of working hours from 12 hours to 10, there had been an increase in the men's wages! Surely the labourer does not gain financially by the reduction of hours though the mills would have lost by it. To claim that the rate of wages has been increased thereby is certainly incorrect.

**PROTECTION POLICY**

It is only after the war that protection for the Indian mill industry has been adopted but the protection was granted more because it was required for revenue purposes. With regard to the instalment of 1930, it will be remembered that it was coupled with Imperial Preference by 5 per cent This move occasioned the walk-out of Pandit Malaviya and others from the Assembly. The Association had to accept it as it was told that there would be protection with preference or neither. When the protection was further increased by the special emergency Finance Bill of November this year, it also widened the preference for Lancashire to 6-1/4 per cent. In fact, the position was that, if India wanted her mills to be protected, there should be protection of Britain against Japan in India.

**HELP FROM BOYCOTT MOVEMENT**

The boycott movement of last year and its results are analysed and it is shown that the import of 22 million pounds of yarn in 1928 (six months) was reduced to 12.9 million pounds in 1930 and 942 million yards of 1928 became 320 million of 1930. The effect of the boycott is estimated at 80 per cent. of the fall by 6 million pounds of yarn and 460 million yards of piecegoods and 8.00 million yards for the year. But no reference is made to the Congress ban on certain mills which would not use Indian yarn and Indian financial, insurance and other agencies.

**JAPANESE COMPETITION**

Can the Indian mills compete successfully with Japan? One of the Presidents, Sir George Cotton, thought that with the raw material at its doors and cheap but efficient labour, it could. Sir Dinshaw Wacha contended that this was a pious opinion, that we might make headway for a few years when new markets are opened but the long distance view was not cheerful. Sir Dinshaw has proved to be a better "Kapadia" and the Bombay mills are now adopting the suggestion of the Tariff Board that they should take to active competition with Lancashire in finer counts. But progress is not so easy and the imminence of the new burdens in the form of the restriction of hours and the provisions for insurance as proposed by the Whitley Commission will make the years to come more strenuous ones for the mills.

But much can be done through rationalisation of the industry, where, as Sir Dinshaw Wacha says in his foreword to the book, public criticism of the healthy kind is welcome and useful. The mills have not yet adopted everywhere the suggestions of the Tariff Board in many important matters, but they can be sure that in all their well-meant efforts, they will have the support of the public.

**AN INFLUENTIAL BODY**

The Association is now a strong factor in the life of the Presidency and the country and has its representatives on most public bodies and in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Assembly. It has been instrumental in founding the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and the Sydenham College of Commerce. Several medical and other institutions receive handsome donations from the Association.

## LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Rule according to them. The huge irrigation works throughout the country which have brought millions of acres of arid lands under cultivation and have increased the productivity of the soil, the fifty thousand miles of new railways that have brought the different parts of India into a closer contact with each other, the educational institutions that have been started by the British, all these are achievements of which, they claim, any nation can be proud. Side by side with this, the films will show how the Indian still persists in his old world ideas in his wretched life without sufficient sanitation and education, still plying his hand plough and lifting water by primitive methods. The ever ready source of poverty and squalor is being gradually dealt with under the management of the Indian affairs by the British Government. A great part of the new films production will deal with the 'hard' life an English official has to lead while he is 'serving' the people of India and trying to keep peace among a quarrelsome people.

**SUBSIDY BY CONSERVATIVE PARTY.**

All this is wonderful propaganda for the British people as such, while it would be of immense value to those who are in charge of educatng the public opinion in other countries, especially America, where the films should have a great influence in showing up the efforts of the Indian Nationalist to deprecate all that Britain has done to ameliorate the conditions of the starving millions of India.

The Conservative Party, of course, has nothing to do with the new Company that is in charge of this propaganda work. But it is stated that the Party Headquarters have been so struck with the idea that they have advanced more than £50,000 for the working expenses of this new venture. The Company's representatives will have all the help that a grateful official service can give as well as what the British merchants can give in their efforts to secure real effective shots in India.

## G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

### Amalgamation With Staff Union

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Igatpuri Branch writes:—

A general meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Igatpuri Branch was held at Igatpuri on the 19th instant. Dr. R. K. Govande, Vice-President of the branch, in the chair. A resolution of amalgamation of the Staff Union and G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was moved by Mr. Dalviand was unanimously passed.

## *News In Brief*

Mangalore.—A training camp for Congress Volunteers was opened in Mangalore on the 14th instant. It has been named after Thukkaraya one of the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire. About twenty volunteers are undergoing training and Mr. Barli of the Hindusthani Seva Dal is in charge. The closing ceremony will be performed on the 3rd of January by Syt. R. R. Diwakar, member-in-charge of the Karnatak Seva Dal.

Jhansi.—All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan holds the Annual Session at Jhansi from 28th to 31st instant.

The Secretary, M. N. Roy's Defence Committee writes:—Out of collection made for Mr. M. N. Roy's Defence Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,300/- has been so far sent to Cawnpore to Dr. Jawaharlal.

A special session of the Madrasah Ma-Adinul Uloom, Students' Conference will be held at Madras on the 27th and 28th instant, at the "Anjuman Lawley Hall, Mount Road Madras. Moulana Moulvi Mufthee Md., Abdul Azeez Sahib will preside on the first day.

The Seventh All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held at Bangalore City, from the 28th to the 30th instant. Sir C. V. Raman, of the University of Calcutta, will preside. It will be held in the buildings of the Intermediate College, Bangalore City.

A resolution was passed by the Lucknow Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Arrah lately "inter alia", that "as a group of Christian citizens and friends of India we thank God for the progress that has been made towards India's political independence. We give thanks that the way of conference and mutual agreement is still open."


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## "NO FREEDOM BY BEGGING".

### Choose Your Leaders Wisely.

### MUSLIM MASS MEETING AT PANVEL.

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, Dec. 22.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Panvel was held on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Mr. T.N. Bedekar, of the Panvel Congress Committee, when Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan Saheb, Dr. M.S. Gour, Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, Dr. Abdul Salam and Sahebzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan Quraishi Sarhadi addressed the meeting on "The Position of Muslims in the Present Political Situation."

At the outset Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, addressing the meeting said that no one who had the least bit of love for the Motherland would ever sow seeds of discord by inflaming the communal differences, as the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference had done. They were nominated by the Government.

"It was really sharmeful," he declared, "for such delegates to assert or even believe for a moment that they were the representatives of the Muslims of India."

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan Saheb dwelt at length on the condition of the Muslims at the present juncture and gave a sketch of what would be their position and status in a Swaraj Government in case they did not participate in the struggle for freedom and kept aloof.

He was of opinion that the Mahomedans stood a greater change of benefiting under a Swaraj Government than the Hindus and, therefore, it was essential for the Muslims to make the present struggle a common cause.

#### CHOOSE YOUR LEADERS WISELY.

Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan said the public were being deceived into becoming party to an organised conspiracy. The Khilafat which was organised to secure freedom of the holy places of Muslims and also to co-operate in the struggle for India's freedom was to-day advocating complete confidence in the Government! The Muslim League to-day advocated acceptance of Government domination! "When such is the case," declared Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, "when every institution or organisation which outwardly stands stalwartly for your benefit, is bent upon deliberately inviting the Britishers to enslave you, it is your duty to your country, it is your duty to the future generation—and you owe it to your God—that you should with eyes wide open select and elect your leaders with whom you will have to shoulder the great responsibilities which the future holds for you."

6OBJ f5d

Dr. Abdul Salam said that Islam stood for the freedom not only of any particular country, but for the freedom of the whole world. It was to be definitely understood that it was the duty of the Muslims to win freedom, and hand it over to Hindus who were their brethren ever since the beginning when both the communities started living together in this country.

#### THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

"You can't win freedom by begging," was the keynote of Dr. Gour's speech. "India's freedom will have to be won by sacrifice," he said, "and it shall be the lot of the Muslims of the country to make the highest sacrifice."

Sahebzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan Quraishi Sarhadi then described the activities of the Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts) of the Frontier and concluded his speech after reciting a poem exhorting the audience to lay down their lives at the altar of their country's freedom.

The proceedings of the meeting at Panvel thus terminated and the party proceeded to Taloja, where the entire Muslim population had specially arranged an open-air meeting which began at 10 p.m. and terminated at about 12-30 in the night.

The Muslim Nationalist leaders were accorded a right royal welcome and were lustily cheered by those present.

#### OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Fort, wires under date December 22:—

S.S. "Gambhira" (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company. Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company) arrived Port Okha on December 21 and left to-day with 450 tons of cement for Calcutta.

S.S. "Clan Ogilvy" (Line: Clan. Agents: Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee) arrived Port Okha to-day with 900 tons of cargo.—A. P.

## CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

### Accused Remanded To Police Custody.

Wazir Doola Khan and Chutan alias Kalloo, two Mahomedans, alleged by the police, to be "Notorious Dacoits", were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday. They were charged under Section 307 I. P. C. for an attempted murder.

The accused who are alleged to have been connected with a stabbing affray that took place at Foras Road about a week ago, on Monday afternoon in Medows Street, Fort, by Inspector Bhatkal of Nagpada Police.

A third man by name Abdul Rahman who is also alleged to be concerned in the case was also put up along with the two accused. It is said that a fourth man Sayed Sahib is still absconding. As police have still to carry on investigations they asked for a remand.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

The Magistrate refused bail and remanded the three accused to police custody till January 5.

MONEY AND GIRL.

The alleged crime took place on December 14. It is stated that on that date Bachoo Ishak and his companion went to the house of a singing girl at Foras Road in the early hours of morning. Doola Khan, Kalloo and Sayad Sab also went there and questioned Bachoo about some money matter. It is alleged that they abused Bachoo and assaulted him with knives. Bachoo was seriously wounded and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is still lying in a precarious condition. His dying deposition has been recorded.

## KNOCKED DOWN BY BABY AUSTIN.

### Jurry Verdict.

How an old Mahomedan of 60, was knocked down by a Baby Austin car on Sunday last at about 7 p.m. was described in the City Coroner's Court when an inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Babasha Nabisha. Babasha who was removed to the J. J. Hospital developed pneumonia and died on Monday.

The occupants of the Baby Austin car by which the deceased was knocked down were examined and they corroborated each other in their evidence. They stated that there was a double row of motor traffic on Love Grove Road, Parel, at the time when the accident took place. The old man stepped off the pavement and getting confused walked straight in front of the car by which he was knocked down.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. W. G. Henshinwood, Manager of Brook Bonds was driving the car. In his evidence he said that as soon as he saw the old man in front of his car hardly a foot away he blew his horn and applied the brakes with full force. There were several cars in front as well, as behind his car. The car was on the proper side and was going at a speed of 18 to 20 miles per hour.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of death due to pneumonia following upon fracture of ribs when the deceased was accidently knocked down by a car.

FIRE IN A CLOTH SHOP.

A disastrous fire broke out shortly after midnight on Monday in a cloth shop at Parel. The shop was owned by Messrs. Meghji Urela and Co and was situated at 22, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

The fire was soon brought under control by the Dadar Fire Brigade under Station Officer, Honey. Still it caused a damage of about Rs. 6,000. The property was insured.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF SWADESHI.

### CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO HUBLI EXHIBITION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sending his greetings to the Hubli Swadeshi Exhibition says:—

"The people of Karnatak know that, not having our own National Government, we cannot protect ourselves against economic exploitation by other countries by means of protective tariffs or anti-dumping legislation. Swadeshism has therefore special significance to us in our present helpless condition. You have taken the responsibility of inviting Pandit Jawaharlalji to open your "Swadeshi Exhibition" at a juncture when he can ill-afford to spare any time to go out of his province. I am sure the people of Karnatak will fully appreciate his sacrifice and make the exhibition a splendid success"

## SUBHAS BOSE AT JALGAON.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Jalgaon Bazar, wires:—

"Babu Subhash Chandra Bose on his way to Poona was greeted at Jalgaon station by Jalgaon youths. On persistent requests he agreed to definitely visit Jalgaon on his way back to Calcutta. Reception on a grand scale is being arranged".

## FAMOUS WITTELSBACH DIAMOND.

### Highest Bid Of £5,600 Unaccepted.

LONDON, December 21.

The famous Wittelsbach diamond, part of Bavarian Crown jewels, was sold by Christies today for £25,600. Woman craned forward their eyes glistening as the Wittelsbach blue diamond was brought in to the horseshoe table round which sat the principal jewellers and diamond, emeraid and pearl experts in the dusk of a winter evening. When Wittelsbach diamond was offered lights were turned up and blue stone sparkled.

Bidding started at £3000 and was raised by £200 and £500 to £5000, after which it mounted by hundreds till bidding stopped and the hammer fell at £5600.

Wittelsbach blue diamond was brought into the Royal House in 1722 by Maria Amalia of Austria, daughter of Emperor Joseph I, on her marriage to Archduke Charles Albert of Bavaria who, later, became Emperor Charles VII. The diamond was set in its present form, a pedant of white brilliants, by their son Maximilian Joseph I, in 1781. Bavarian Crown jewels realised a total of £39300.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Auctioneers reveal that the Wittlesbach diamond was not sold but has been withdrawn, because the reserve price far exceeded the last bid of £5600.

## A SUPPORT TO AGA KHAN'S POLICY.

### Plea For Adopting Advisory Federal Council Scheme

LONDON, December 21.

Nawab Sahibzada Sir Syed Mohammed Mehrshah, who is leaving this week, has issued a statement strongly supporting H.H. Aga Khan's policy including amalgamation of the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference, hoping that Mahatma Gandhi will continue to co-operate with the British, Muslim and other Round Table Colleagues, and expressing the opinion that civil disobedience at present is calculated to hamper the country's progress towards its goal.

They welcome the reforms to be carried out in the Frontier, and also the separation of Sind. They urge the need of avoiding delay in the preliminaries to the constitutional reform and suggest in this connection as an immediate step to the adoption of the scheme of an Advisory Federal Council. They express the confidence that the presence of a statesman of Willingdon's outstanding personality at India's helm will save the situation.—Reuter.

## "FIGHT WE MUST, TILL A SINGLE MAN OR WOMAN IS ALIVE."

### Pandit Jawaharlal In Vijapur

(From a Correspondent.)

VIJAPUR, Dec. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here on 20th morning with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya from Bagalkot. The local Municipal Borough and Merchants' Association presented addresses of welcome. At a crowded public meeting Pandit ji declared that the fight is almost begun in every village, every house, and street, "we have to fight with the Government as long as a single man or woman is alive in India". Panditji left Vijapur for Sholapur by motor.

Large crowds greeted him on the way with garlands.

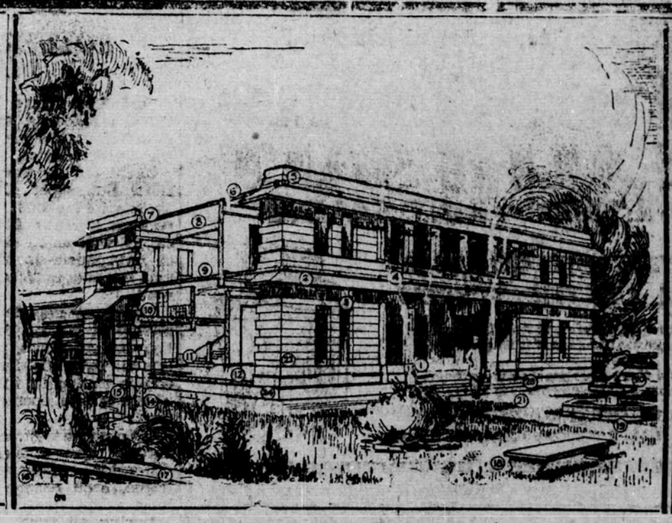
## DUAL CITIZENSHIP?

### Discussion In Burma Conference

LONDON, December 22.

Domicile citizenship in relation to franchise was discussed throughout the morning sitting of the Burma Round Table Conference. Legal difficulties in defining citizenship in terms of domicile, were emphasised by Major Graham Pole, who pointed out that the general criterion for franchise all over the world consisted of nationality plus residence. He suggested that the Committee might agree that only British subjects should have Burmese citizenship with whatever residential qualification might be approved. Various views not corresponding to this suggestion were offered by the Burmese.

Mr. Campagnac ultimately expressed the opinion, that probably what was in their minds was the desire to protect themselves from Indians who by their faculty for passing examinations, had secured many appointments such as those in Post Office, for which they were also eligible in India. Mr. Campagnac thought that the difficulty might be met, if they had citizenship for appointments apart from citizenship for the franchise. Discussion will be continued in the afternoon.—A.P.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## UNITED FRONT AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

### City Textile Workers To Hold Joint Conference.

The following communique has been issued on behalf of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the Bombay Mill Workers' Union:

During the last few months we have seen an unmistakable tendency on the part of the employers to reduce the workers' standard of living by wage or rate-cuts and retrenchment and to fight generally the Trade Union Movement and thereby to expose the workers to despair and starvation. The present economic situation has also increased the workers' difficulties in every possible way.

The Executives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union recently considered in their respective meetings this situation in all its aspects and reached the conclusion that nothing short of a united effort on the part of all the textile workers' organisations in the city to fight these tendencies would save the workers from the dangers with which they were now threatened.

Dr. Choksy, President of the Bombay Mill-workers' Union, concurs in this view and feels confident that his Union will also join in this joint effort. We have, therefore, decided to set up a machinery to take the necessary steps to protect the workers' interests and their organisations and fight the anti-workers' tendencies on the part of the employers, Government and their friends.

One of the first activities proposed to be undertaken immediately, is to hold a joint Conference of the textile workers in Bombay and settle the line of work in which common and agreed action can be taken and pursued. The date and place of the Conference will be announced in due course.

## AFTER 27 HOURS' SATYAGRAHA

### Parsi Youth Abandons It Provisionally.

Mr. Homi Framroz Daji, a Parsi youth who is reported to have been offering Satyagraha at Parakh Dharmashala, Hughes Road, published in our yesterday's issue, after continuing for 27 hours was prevailed upon to abandon it on Tuesday evening by two leading Parsi gentlemen who gave him an assurance that his case would be put before the Trustees (who are out of Bombay) after a week.

Accordingly the youth has abandoned the satyagraha provisionally.

## "BUT KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY."

### Dr. Choksy Congratulates Matunga Workers

As advised by the Union, the Matunga workers presented themselves for work on Monday morning and did their duties peacefully. In the evening, a general meeting was held when Dr. J. N. Choksi presided.

Dr. Choksi congratulated the workers upon their bold stand against the policy of the G.I.P. Administration. He exhorted them to keep the powder dry and wait for the signal to resort to direct action.

Mr. D. L. Phatak explained the resolutions adopted by the Managing Committee on the 19th instant and said that they must see to it that every worker is enrolled as a member of the Union.

Mr. Shakoor Muhammad, a worker from the shop explained what the closing down of shops for two days in a week meant to workers and said that though they had resumed duty as advised by the Union, they would not feel contended till their demand was conceded.

A resolution asking the G.I.P. authorities not to mark the workers absent for half day on the 17th instant was adopted and the meeting terminated.

## THAT "INHUMAN WAGE-CUT."

### Madras Rly. Workers' Protest.

The Secretary, Railway Employees Union, Bezwada Branch, wires on Tuesday:—

At a meeting of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Employees' Union, Bezwada Branch, held last evening in the Loco grounds, Mr. K. Viraswamy, General Secretary, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "This public meeting, reiterating emphatically the protest against the inhuman wage cut enforced on railway workers, resolves to abide by the Union mandate. It further warns the Railway Administration and the Indian Government of the inevitable consequences arising therefrom."—A.P.

## SECRETARY AMRAOTI D. C. C. ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 22.

Sjt. Acharya Trimbakrao Joshi, Secretary, Amraoti District Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday evening under Section 124-A, by the City Inspector of Police. Sjt. Acharya Joshi had been to Badnera to receive Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose on his way to Bombay. While coming back, he was shown the warrant on Amraoti station, and was taken to jail immediately.

It is learnt that his arrest has taken place in connection with his alleged seditious speech which he delivered at Amraoti at a meeting which was held to celebrate "Lajpatrai Anniversary".

It is likely that the District Congress Committee will defend the case.

#### PRABHAT PHERY SINGING COMPETITION.

The prabhat phery singing competition organised by the B. P. C. C. which has commenced from the 20th instant, and will continue till the 27th idem promises to be a huge success.

A great rush of prabhat pheries is expected on Wednesday and Saturday next.

On the 27th will be the Flag Salutation of this month, and all the Prabhat Pheries will meet in conference after the ceremony at the Jinnah Hall and the result of the competition will be announced. All Prabhat Pheries are requested to attend on that day.

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# GANDHIJI "A DISCREDITED CHARLATAN"

## "His Chattering Babu Followers"

## *ROTHERMERE'S VENOMOUS ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA*

Lord Rothermere has contributed the following article to the principal organs of the Press of the United States.

Circulated by the North American Newspaper Alliance, it has appeared in about 100 newspapers in North and South America, as well as in a large number of nawspapers in the Dominions and on the Continent of Europe

The most impudent bluff ever attempted on the British nation has broken down. The India Round Table Conference in London is ending in the futility to which it was doomed from the first.

This solemn farce has lasted through two fruitless sessions of discussion, negotiation, and intrigue, each nearly three months long.

During all that time British Ministers, together with a miscellaneous and mutually antagonistic throng of mainly self-appointed "representatives" of the various Indian races and religions, have been trying to reconcile the irreconcilable and achieve the unachievable.

FAILURE INEVITABLE.

Their avowed purpose has been to plan a unified, self-governing constitution for India. **They have failed because India is not a country, nor are its inhabitants a nation.** It is a sub-continent of vastly varying conditions, containing the greatest jumble of human species, creeds, and tongues to be found in a similar area anywhere on earth. Its inhabitants are organised in conflicting social system; they cannot understand each other's speech; they worship different gods; and they are divided by fierce hatreds and hostilities dating back for thousands of years. **To give self-administration to India would entail the same consequences of carnage and chaos as if all the animals in the Bronx Zoo were turned into one large cage.**

The facts of this question are very widely misunderstood, not only in the United States but among the mass of the British nation itself.

The reason is that good-natured but ill-informed people all over the world have been deliberately misled as to the real conditions existing in India.

Among the 350,000,000 people who inhabit that great area, considerably more than half the size of the United States, there is a small organisation, numbering at the outside 400,000, called the "National Congress Party." Even apart from this numerical insignificance it is in no sense representative of India. Its members are drawn from the semi-educated Babu lawyer and town-dweller class, whereas the vast majority of the population of India are village cultivators entirely ignorant of politics.

These few hundred thousand "Nationalists," however, are noisy, and largely control the native Press. Having profited by the educational opportunities which British rule has given them, it is their ambition to share out among themselves the spoils of an entirely Indian administration. They are supported mainly by the subsidies of wealthy Indian manufacturers, who are eager to enlarge the market for their own products by prohibiting the import of foreign goods.

HINDU DOMINATION.

At the head of this movement for the overthrow of British authority in India stands Mr. Gandhi, at present in England as the chief Nationalist delegates to the Round Table Conference. Gandhi is a man of great intelligence and resource, who studied law in London. His aim is to set up a Hindu domination over the whole of India. This would give the 170,000,000 members of the various castes of the Hindu religion rulership not only over the 75,000,000 "untouchables" of their own faith, whom they already treat like vermin, but also over the 80,000,000 Muslims, the 6,000,000 native Christians, and the few score thousand Europeans who form the main sections of the patchwork of people and races established in India.

**With great craft and considerable knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon temperament, Mr. Gandhi has set himself to influence British and American public opinion in favour of his schemes by creating an utterly false conception of the Indian situation.**

He describes the British Government as "an octopus draining and taxing the people of India", whereas the immeasurable improvement in the life of its peoples proves it to have been a benefactor on a scale unexampled in history. He alleges that the British Army in India and the nature troops under British command are used to hold down the population. The truth is that civil war of the most blood-thirsty kind would start among the inhabitants of India directly British control was withdrawn. At the present moment British troops have been called in by the Hindu ruler of the native State of Kashmir to defend him from the resentment of his Muslim subjects, while the ghastly massacre of Muslims by Hindus at Cawnpore at the beginning of the present year shows what may happen if the local British authority hesitates to use them to keep the peace. Yet, within a few months of this terrible affair, Mr. Gandhi has made the fantastic proposal to the Conference that the Indian Army should be handed over to his control or else disbanded.

The political independence claimed for India by the chief Nationalist agitator is a figment of his own imagination. It has never existed in the past. It could not exist to-day. Until the British came two centuries ago, India was a cock-pit of contending conquerors. **Peace, security, justice, education, and civilised government are boons conferred on India by Britain alone. They would vanish from the land directly her authority was withdrawn.**

NO REVENUE FROM INDIA.

This beneficent administration has been established at great cost to the British nation. Yet Britain has never drawn any revenue from India except for Indian purposes or for common interests like the Great War. The Indian Government, under the British Viceroy, conducts the affairs of that great Dependency for sole advantage of its native inhabitants. How deliberately it puts Indian interests first is shown by the fact that within the past twelve months, at a time when British exports are struggling for market all over the world, the Indian Government has increased the duties on imports from Britain. In the case of cotton-piece goods, which are the principal British export to India, the tariff is now 25 per cent of the value.

Any other Western nation would, very wisely, have suppressed Mr. Gandhi's agitation long before it reached its present stage. I am convinced that any Filipino who set himself to organise a boycott of American goods and conducted a campaign of vilification against the United States which led to repeated assassinations of American officials in the Philippines would get short shrift. The French Government recently took stern measures in Indo-China against the leaders of a seditious movement similar to Mr. Gandhi's. But it has been of late years one of the misfortunes of Great Britain to have an over-high proportion of sentimentalists in high places. Men like the war-time Secretary of State for India, the late Mr. E. S. Montagu, who openly proclaimed his intention of disturbing what he was pleased to call "the pathetic contentment" of the mass of India's population: men like the last Viceroy, Lord Irwin, who flattered and fraternised with Gandhi when he was fresh from organising open resistance to the laws which it is a Viceroy's duty to adminster; men like the foolish firstered Secretary for India in the last Labour Government, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, have done incalculable harm by paltering and parleying with rebellion. The feebleness of recent British administration in India has undoubtedly helped to spread the blight of economic collapse throughout the world.

AGITATION AND BLOODSHED.

British weakness is Gandhi's opportunity. In publishing his untrue statements, spreading his false charges, and deluding sentimentalists all over the world, he makes full use of the facilities which newspapers, talking films, gramophone records, wireless broadcasts, and other modern methods of propaganda place at his disposal. My brother, the late Lord Northcliffe, very rightly said of him during his own tour of India in 1922: "Mr. Gandhi's peaceful speeches have the direct effect of stirring up the natives to crime."

**The Gandhi agitation has, indeed been responsible for more bloodshed in India than occurred in the 60 years between he Mutiny and the Great War.**

The pose of being the saviour of India which this grotesque figure has taken up can hardly survive the Round Table Conference which is now coming to a fruitless close. Mr. Gandhi has contributed nothing to its deliberations. He has made such wild statements as that "India must have the right as a nation to commit suicide if we want to." He told the Labour members of the House of Commons that he advocated the total abolition of machinery, so as to oblige the villagers to supply their wants with their own hands. By his boycott of imported cotton cloth and his attempts to force the peasants of India to spin and weave their own he has damaged the great cotton-growing industry of the United States almost as much as the piece-goods trade of Lancashire. Could he have his way, and exclude all foreign produce from India, there would be nothing but lean years ahead for American cotton planters.

HINDU CRUELTIES.

If Mr. Gandhi's desire to improve the lot of the Indian masses were genuine, he might devote his undoubted gifts as a demagogue to releasing the peasantry from the tyrannous grip of the money-lenders, who keep them in perpetual poverty, and to whose special caste or brotherhood in the Hindu religious hierarchy Mr. Gandhi himself belongs. Or he might diminish the exactions which the Brahmins, the priests of Hinduism, impose upon the poorest in the name of their faith. He might denounce the foul abuses and cruelties of the Hindu social and religious system, or he might urge the Bombay cotton-spinners, who are the paymasters of his movement, to abolish the sweating of child-labour in their mills and to improve the sordid conditions in which they condemn their workers to exist.

GIFTED SHOWMAN.

His appearance at the London Conference, from which his dupes in England expected a miracle of reconciliation among the warring sects of India, has proved him to be no more than a vain and visionary fanatic with a gift for showmanship. His bare-legged dress, spinning-wheel, and "days of silence" were devices that gained him notoriety, but the British public, except for a few elderly clerics and political cranks, now realises the folly of tolerating any longer the dangerous activities of this open rebel against order and authority.

**To his chattering Babu followers and a few weak-kneed British politicians Mr. Gandhi may appear a "Mahatma" and a man of destiny. In the eyes of the rest of the world he will return to India as a discredited charlatan.—"Daily Mail."**

## PEOPLES BANK TO RE-OPEN

### High Court Rejects Employees' Petition.

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The Division Bench of the High Court, consisting of Justices Bakhshi Tekchand and Jallal, has announced to-day that the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Limited, should be reopened, thus accepting the revivification scheme of the Directors, which "inter alia" appoints three directors from among the creditors and two directors from among the shareholders by election. Their Lordships ordered that two separate meetings of creditors and shareholders be held for amending the Articles of the Association for giving effect to the assurances given by the present directorate at a meeting of the creditors and shareholders on December 6. The present directorate would not give vote in election and no loans or honorarium would be given to the Directors during the period of resuscitation.

Counsel for the Directors stated that the election of new directors would be held in February and the bank would reopen on March 1 next.

Their Lordships rejected the petition of the employees of the Bank praying that, as they were no party to the scheme formulated by the directors, shareholders and depositors, the repayment of money due to them as security or in provident fund account should have priority over all other claims. —A. P.

## GLANCY COMMISSION AT WORK.

SRINAGAR, December 21.

A statement dealing with Muslims religious grievances was presented to Glancy Commission today.

The Kashmiri pandits also presented a statement.

A new Hindu Association called the Young Mens Hindu Association has been formed to safeguard Hindu interests consistent with loyalty to the ruler.—A.P.

## WEDDING OF BURMESE PRINCESS

RANGOON, December 16.
(BY MAIL.)

A quiet marriage ceremony was solemnised on December 16th between Ashin Htaiksu Myat Paya, third daughter of the late King Thibaw, the last Burmese King, and U. Mya U. F.R.G.S., U. Hla Bu, Honorary Magistrate, Bar.-at-Law, at the residence of the brother of the bridegroom, in East Racecourse Road, Rangoon.

The first husband of the bride and the first wife of the bridegroom were divorced sometime ago.—A.P.


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# New York Cotton.

## TRADE BUYING AND SOUTH SELLING

New York, Dec. 22.

Mr. Garside, the well-known cotton Statistician of the New York Cotton Exchange in his latest report, States that on the basis of 1926-29 prices, the November index number is 33.6 against 100. Average number of index for all Farm products is 57.2 and for all commoditaies the number is 70.2. These figures prove that cotton is the cheapest product at present level of prices compared to other products of the United States of America. This aspect of its relative cheapness is mainly responsible for the present steady tone of American Cotton. The average price of American cotton during the past 5 years was 12¼ cents. per lb. but owing to exceptionally large yield, we have reached to the present low level. Even at this low level the market opinion is divided as large quantities of cotton are held off from the market which are bound to be pressed for sales on advancing markets. Consumption of cotton shows only moderate improvement and with ample supplies, mills are buying sparingly. The future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon the outcome of the International Conference and reduction in the acreage next season.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being trade buying and Southern selling. Prices opened unchanged to a decline of 2 points and reached the higest level at the end of the first hour when March option was 3 points above previous closing level. Southern selling depressed prices 6 points the highest level and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered at 6.14.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6-20+.04 Lowest 6.14—.02.

N. Y. March Highest 6.37 (11 a.m.) Lowest 6.31 (2-38 p.m.).

The following cable has been received from the Garside Cotton Service, New York:—

"Our index number of the prices of cotton, based on 1926-29 as 100, for the month of November was 33.6. Our index of average prices of all farm products in the United States, based on 1926-29 as 100, for the month of November was 57.2. Our index of all commodity prices in the Uunited States, based on 1926-29 as a 100, for the month of November was 70.1. Sales of cloth by Mills of the United States during the past week undoubtedly been less than actual production in the same period. The Mill situation outside the United States is irregular but is showing a slight downward trend in the aggregate."

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.16+.01 |
| January | 6.16— |
| March | 6.33—.01 |
| May | 6.51—.01 |
| July | 6.69—.01 |
| October | 6.95— |
| Middling Spot | 6.30— |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.10—.01 |
| January | 6.12—.02 |
| Middling Spot | 6.14— |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.18 |
| March | 6.35 |
| May | 6.52 |

New York. Noon Call.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.18 |
| March | 6.36 |
| May | 6.54 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 22.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 49,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 6,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 7,000 |

### WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. Cargoes.

Sellers Dec. 57/7-1/ 2

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

(63½) Sellers Jan/Feb. 26/3

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.

Sellers Dec/Jan. 28/3

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.

Nominal Nov/Dec. 31/

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## QUIET BUT STEADY

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened steady at unchanged prices. Later on sagging prices resulted in a dull season. New York market opened on parity but later transferring hedges and near deliveries with trade calling and shorts covering of January lifted prices slightly. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 5.27d.

There was increased long liquidation in the East Indian Cotton Section which depressed prices by 19 to 21 points. Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet and closed as a decline of to 7 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and irregular Prices closed at a decline of 7 points to be rise of 2 points.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chinulal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool. Very apathetic market. New York cables, some trade demand little under market.

### X'MAS HOLIDAYS IN COTTON.

The New York markets will be closed on the 25th and 26th instant and on the 1st and 2nd January.

The Liverpool markets will be closed from 12.30 p.m. 24th December until 11 a.m. 28th December; and from 4 p.m. 31st December until 11 a.m. 4th January.

The local markets will be entirely closed on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st instant and on the 1st January.

The local market will remain open on Monday, the 28th inst., from 2 to 4 p.m. only.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| December 1931 | | 4.97+.03 |
| January 1932 | 4.89 | 4.91+.01 |
| February 1932 | | 4.88— |
| March 1932 | 4.87 | 4.88—.01 |
| April 1932 | | 4.88—.01 |
| May 1932 | 4.88 | 4.88—.01 |
| June 1932 | | 4.89—.02 |
| July 1932 | 4.91 | 4.90—.03 |
| August 1932 | | 4.92—.03 |
| September 1932 | | 4.94—.03 |
| October 1932 | 4.97 | 4.96—0 3 |
| November 1932 | | 4.98—.03 |
| December 1932 | | 5.01—.02 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.27+.05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakelaridis, January | 6.73 |
| March | 6.95 |
| May | 7.12 |
| July | 7.28 |
| October | 7.57 |
| November | 7.57 |
| December | 7.57 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 7.05 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fullly Good (Good Statple) | 4.84 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple) | 4.96 |
| Breach Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.06 |
| Oomra Good | 4.66 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 4.76 |
| Oomra Fine | 4.91 |
| Bengal Good | 4.41 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.51 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.61 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.51 |
| Scinde Fine | 4.61 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.71 |

### JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 | |
| C. & F. Calcutta. | |
| December per cwt | 9/ |
| Jan/March per cwt | 9/1-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| Jan/March per cwt | 9/2 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| Jan/March per cwt | 9/2 |

### COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot | 7 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest Day to Day Loans | 4-1/2 pc |
| Interest 7 Da's Market Loans | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Banks Bills 3 months | 5-29/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills 6 months | 6-3/16 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 6-3/4 pc. |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 6-7/8 pc. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on Berlin | 14.32-1/2 |
| T T London on Amsterdam | 8.45 |
| T T London on Brussels | 24.40 |
| T T London on Madrid | 40.25 |
| T T London on Milan | 66.75 |
| T TLondon on Berne | 17.42 |
| T T London on Paris | 86.53 |
| T T London on Prague | 114.00 |
| T T London on New York (Closing) | 3.40-1/3 |

# Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Following quiet advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 196/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 197/ on scattered buying. At this level there was some nervous long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 195/8. In view of Holidays, there was utter absence of buying and the tone of the market was weak.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 1 point, but it opened unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Later cables were easier showing a decline of 3 points. Later on nervous long liquidation depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 194
Oomra D/J. 194/12
Oomra March 186
Bengal D/J. 176/4
Bengal March 171/4

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 128.00—1.90 |
| June | 134.90—1.10 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

43 Bussan & Co. Hinganghat 237 1/2.

50 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dhamangaon 222 1/4.

200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Darwah 222.

200 Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar 201.

50 Motiram Vaghji Bhilwara 176.

24 Motiram Vaghji Mandusar 180.

40 Narshinagshi Shegaon 21 on.

52 Kotak & Co. Nimbahera 186.

100 Bombay & Co. Hansi 191.

200 Dawn Mill Gulabpura 192 1/2.

170 Japan T & Co. Dhuri 192.

113 Bombay & Co., Khanna 188.

100 Japan T & Co. Hansi 191.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

| | New | Old. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 198 | |
| Bengal Fine | 193 | |
| Bengal F.G. | 188 | |
| Sindh-Punjab | 193 | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 188 | |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 213 | |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 236 | 213 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 226 | 208 |
| Arvi Fine | 226 | 208 |
| Amraoti Fine | 223 | 203 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 220 | 203 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 213 | 200 |
| Khandesh Fine | 208 | 200 |
| Muthia F.G. | 203 | 183 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | | 203 |
| Jalna/Purna F.G.G.S. | 208 | 203 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 218 | 205 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine | | 208 |
| Cambodia | | 266 |
| Miraj-Sangli | | 216 |
| Compta Good | | 236 |
| Jinja | | 291 |
| Busoga | | 296 |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Kandesh | 316 | 17,877 |
| Central India | 82 | 26,341 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 699 | 14,828 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 3,204 |
| Berar | 513 | 44,438 |
| Central Provinces | 304 | 14,948 |
| Total Oomras | 1,914 | 121,636 |
| Dholera | 61 | 29,959 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 10,565 |
| Rajputana | 378 | 11,317 |
| Sind-Punjab | 403 | 29,426 |
| Broach | | 7,761 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 8,057 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 58 | 6,795 |
| Cocoanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 360 |
| Persian | | 431 |
| American | | 19,776 |
| Egyptian and African | 158 | 33,678 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 55 |
| Total | 2,972 | 279,359 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday 1st Sept. to 17 Dec. This year. |
|---|---|
| Europe | 280 61,426 |
| Japan & China | 5,982 243,657 |
| Coast Ports | 92 17,055 |
| Up-country by Rail | 46,450 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | 13,369 |
| Total | 6,354 381,397 |

### OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

| | Sup. | Fine | F.G. | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal U.P. | 196 | 192 | 188 | 184 |
| M G. Punjab | 194 | 190 | 186 | 182 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 222 | 218 | 214 | |
| M. G. Oomra No. 1 | 234 | 230 | 226 | |
| M. G. Oomra No. 2 | 227 | 223 | 219 | |

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 521/0/0 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

# BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Linseed may opened at Rs. 6.8.0 in sympathy with higher Laplata quotations and improved to Rs. 6.8.3 on scattered buying. Later on prices eased off on long liquidation. Wheat market opened firm at Rs. 4.13.6 on higher Liverpool advices but later on ruled quiet on profit taking.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Wheat May | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| Castorseed | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Cottonseed | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Teelseed | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Poppyseed | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Myrabolams | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Rapeseed | 8 | 4 | 0 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. No Offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £12/17/6

Rapesed, Toria, (Hull/Con't) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £12/15/0

### LINSEED.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £10/17/6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. (Hull). Sellers Dec. £9/2/6

Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £11/10/0

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Buyers Jan/Apl. 14/6

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Sellers May/Aug. 16/7-1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. China | £10-3/4 |
| Hongkong & Shatnghai Bank (London Registered) | £163 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £6 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £82-1/2 |
| Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. | £71-1/2 |
| Indian Loan 5½ p.c. | £100 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | £30 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Staerling Loan | £41-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan | £48-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan | £68 |
| Consols 2½ p.c. | £53-1/2 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £94-3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £88-1/2 |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

| F. P. Bales | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 22-12-31 | 5992000 | 6714000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 22-12-31 | 49000 | 33000 |
| Exports to date 22-12-31 | 3717000 | 3843000 |
| Stock at Ports 18-12-31 | 4647000 | 4163000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 18-12-31 | 2214000 | 1811000 |
| Stock Liverpool 18-12-31 | 833000 | 929000 |
| Visible Supply 18-12-31 | 9211000 | 8237000 |
| Quantity in Sight 18-12-31 | 9440000 | 9899000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 18-12-31 | 5429000 | 4743000 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4 —

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6.

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 89

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 89-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 71.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

# Share Market

## BURMA SHARES LOOK UP

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The share market was open one hour to-day in view of X'mas Holidays. During the short Session the market ruled steady with improved buying in Bombay Burma shares and Dyeing shares. Burma opened at Rs. 315/10 and rose to Rs. 320/ but closed at Rs. 318/12. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 628/12 and improved to Rs. 631/14. Tata Steel Ordinary

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 630-10, 29, 31
Century 195, 93, 95, 94
Colaba 64
Crescent 45
Fazul 295, 93,
Indore 311, 12
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 260, 58
New Great 118, 17
Pearl 162, 60-10
Simplex 41-14
Swadeshi 198, 96
Burma 316, 15, 20, 18
Hydro 112,
Tram 102-3
Deff 287. N.
Ord. 22-2, 22, 4, 2
Bundi 12-12
Indian 145
Katni Ord. 137
Alcock 80-10, N.

shares were steady at yesterday's closing price. Katni Cement shares were in good enquiry and there was some business in Oriental Ince. shares at Rs. 1370. Government Securities were quiet but steady and 3½ per cent. paper closed at Rs. 51/13.

The share market will remain closed from to-day upto 4th January on account of Christmas and New Year Holidays.

### MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 255 |
| 50 | Apollo | 1/4/0 |
| 10 | **Bom. Cotton P.** | **2-8** |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 80 |
| 250 | Bom. Dyeing | 631-4 |
| 250 | **Bradbury P.** | **127-8** |
| 250 | Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 | Century | 194-6 |
| 500 | Central India P. | 408/12 |
| 100 | Central India | 257-8 |
| 00 | Colaba | 64/6 |
| 100 | Coorla | 115 |
| 100 | Crescent | 45 |
| 250 | Currim. | 46/4 |
| 250 | **David** | **80** |
| 250 | Dawn | 480 |
| 200 | **Ed. Sassoon** | **25** |
| 1 | **E. D. Sassoon D.** | **0/3/9** |
| 100 | Elphinstone P. | 20/12 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 4 |
| 250 | Fazulbhoy | 293-2 |
| 100 | Finlay | 70 |
| 1000 | Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 | Gokak | 87-8 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1205 |
| 100 | Indore-Malwa | 312-8 |
| 250 | Jamshed | 4 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 7/8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 83/12 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 104-6 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 680 |
| 100 | **Madhowji** | **10-4** |
| 250 | **Madras United** | **200** |
| 1000 | **Manecki Petit** | **700-0** |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 20 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 305 |
| 50 | Mysore | 100 |
| 200 | New Great P. | 110 |
| 200 | New Great | 117-8 |
| 100 | New City | 44-6 |
| 250 | Pabani | 87/8 |
| 250 | Pearl | 160-10 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 250/0 |
| 10 | Premier | 1/4 |
| 100 | Shapurji | 5 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 1450 |
| 250 | Simplex | 41/14 |
| 100 | Swan | 57/8 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 196-4 |
| 25 | **Tata P.** | **15** |
| 25 | Tata | 18 |
| 500 | Vishnu P. | 505 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1030 |
| 1000 | **Western** | **680** |
| | **BANKS** | |
| 100-50 | Baroda | 63 |
| 50-25 | Central | 14 |
| £10-5 | Eastern | 57/8 |
| 500 | Imperial | 860 |
| 500-125 | Imperial Contr. | 215 |
| 100-50 | India | 73-12 |
| 5 | Union | 3/2/6 |
| | **CEMENT.** | |
| 10 | Bundi | 12-12 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 56 |
| 250 | Indian | 145 |
| 100 | **Katni 1st P** | **100** |
| 100 | Katni 2nd P. | 104 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 503/12 |
| 100 | Katni | 137/8 |
| 10 | Punjab P. | 9 |
| 10 | Punjab | 7/4 |
| 100 | Shanabad | 168/12 |
| | **INSURANCE.** | |
| 10 | Jupiter P. | 7-3 |
| 15 | Jupiter | 6-4 |
| 15 | New India | 14-12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 1370 |
| 10 | Vulcan | 4-10 |
| | **ELECTRIC.** | |
| 100 | Ahmedabad | 110 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. P. | 930 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. | 645 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram P. | 61/4 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram | 102/3 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro P. | 100/10 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 11-2 |
| 1000 | Tata Power P. | 1015 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 411-4 |
| | **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 670 |
| 100 | Amritsar Patti | 86/4 |
| 100 | Central Province | 71 |
| 100 | Dec. Barramati | 74/8 |
| 100 | Guzrat | 41/4 |
| 100 | Mandia Bhon. | 50 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 586-4 |
| | **MINING.** | |
| 10 | Central India | 0/4 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 12/10 |
| 150 | Tata Steel 1 P. | 109-6 |
| 100 | Tata Steel 2 P. | 44/12 |
| 30 | Tata Steel D. | 287-8 |
| 75 | Tata Steel | 22-2 |
| | **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| 100 | Alcock | 30/10 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam P. | 191/4 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 191-6 |
| 50 | Bom. Telephone | 41/8 |
| 85 | Brit. B. Petrol | 2-11-6 |
| 125 | Bom. Burma Old | 318-12 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma New | 112/8 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 126-14 |
| 15 | Scindia | 5/12 |
| 3½ | per cent Government Pe- per | 51/13 |
| 5 | p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 90 |

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 23.

**B. C. RATE—**
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

**LONDON—**
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec./15 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan./15 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 9/32.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan/Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 March.

**NEW YORK B.C. RATE—**
T T 395
Banks Selling T T 394
Banks Buying TT 385

**PARIS—**
Banks Selling D D 642
Banks Buying D D 667

**AMSTERDAM—**
Banks Selling D D 63 5/8

**JAPAN—**
Banks Selling T T 155 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 145

**HONGKONG—**
Banks Selling D D 99 1/8

**SHANGHAI—**
Banks Selling D D 133

**SINGAPORE—**
Banks Selling D D 156

**JAVA—**
Banks Selling D D 63 7/8

**CROSS RATE—**
New York/London 3.40 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 9/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/3 22nd inst.
London/Paris 86.50 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.25 22nd inst.
London/Italy 66.75 22nd inst.
London/Berlin 14.25 22nd inst.
London/Holland 8.40 22nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.

Gold £ 6.2.1 21st instant £6-1-10 22nd instant.

Silver London Ready 20 7/16 21st instant 20 5/16 22nd instant.

Silver London Forward 20 9/16 21st instant 20 1/2 22nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 31 21st instant 30 7/8 22nd instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 29/32 p.c. 21st instant 5 29/32 p.c. 22nd instant

London Discouts 6 Mos 6 3/16 p.c. 21st instant 6 3/16 p.c. 22nd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.

Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Stetady.

Tone of London Silver:—No special feature. America and China small buyers.

### LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | £55-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | £44-1/2 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | £13-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Cauge | £9-1/8 |
| Tin English Ingotas | £144-3/4 |
| NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS. | |
| Demand Bills | 340.25 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 3-1/4 Sellers.

# Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The market opened steady but later on Gold prices declined on improved Sterling Exchange. There was limited business and the undertone of the market is quiet.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 29 | 1 | 6 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 29 | 2 | 0 |
| Mint Gold 2nd Settlement | 29 | 2 | 0 |
| Silver Ready | 61 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 61 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd Settlement | 62 | 2 | 0 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 22.

(Silver) American and China small buyers, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20-5/16 |
| Forward | 20-1/2 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oj. £6/1/10

## HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

### "Communal Question A Deadlock At R. T. C."

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

"Hindu-Muslim Unity is an important problem of the day", declared Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer in inaugurating the Durgah Building extention of the well-known Durgah of Peer Chand Shah Walee at Indapur (80 miles distant from Poona) and the annual .Urus'.

Mr. Jaffer, in declaring it open added: "What has impressed me here is the harmonious relations which exist between the two important communities, though it was regrettable to find that even at the Round Table Conference, communal question proved a dead-lock. It is gratifying to note that Indapur can boast of Hindu-Muslim Unity, an example which other cities in India (which may lack in this respect) will do well to follow". He laid stress on starting an Urdu School for Muslim boys which is lacking at Indapur. After declaring it open, for which he was presented with a silver key as memento, he gave away prizes to the workers.

## BHATTACHARYYA TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

### Judgment In Police Inspector Murder Case

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Haripada Bhattacharyya was convicted this morning by the C. Gose and Mr. Justice S. K. Gose and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose on charge of murdering Khan Bahadur Ashanuallah, Inspector of Police, Chittagong, on August 30 last and was sentenced to transportation for life. The matter came to the High Court on a reference by the Additional Sessions Judge of Chittagong who disagreed with the majority verdict of "not guilty" of the jury.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Their Lordships held that the verdict was unreasonable and perverse, representing as it did complete rejection of the substance of the story given by reliable witnesses. The age of the accused was a dominant factor on the question of sentence, and but for his age, stated to be about 16 years, the fact that he had been persuaded to commit a mean and cruel murder by political criminals would, in no way extenuate the offence. The Court could not, however, but appreciate that in the present case and at the present time it would take considerable responsibility upon itself if it refrained from passing extreme sentence. Having regard to judicial principles in dealing with juvenile murderers, Their Lordships thought that proper sentence would be transportation for life.

### YOUTH GETS 1 YEARS' R. I.

Setting aside the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of the jury the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose accepted the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Barisal and convicted and sentenced Biseswar Chakravarti, a 16 old student, to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Explosive Substances Act.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1931

# The Bardoli Whitewash.

## "NO FORCE USED IN COLLECTING REVENUE"

## "Evidence Highly Unreliable Or Deliberately False"

### "USING POLICE TO CALL KHATEDARS TO SEE REVENUE OFFICER IS NO COERCION"

### Government Accept Mr. Gordon's Findings

On August 23, 1931 a communique was issued by the Government of India announcing that Mr. Gandhi would attend the Round Table Conference as the representative of Congress, that the settlement of March 5, 1931 would remain operative and that an enquiry would be held into matters relating to the collection of Land Revenue in certain villages in the Surat District. The terms of reference of the enquiry were to be as follows:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To enquire into the allegations that Khatedars in the villages in question were compelled by means of coercion exercised through the Police to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard had been applied which was adopted in other villages of the Bardoli taluka where collections were effected after March 5, 1931, without the aid of the police, and to ascertain what sum, if any, was so paid. Within the terms of reference evidence may be produced on any matter in dispute."

On September 26, 1931, the Government of Bombay announced that Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., Collector of Nasik had been appointed to hold the enyuiry. Mr. Gordon opened the enquiry at Bardoli on October 5.

ABRUPT CONCLUSION.

On November 13, the enquiry came to an abrupt conclusion as the parties making the allegations—Congress and the Khatedars—withdrew and declined to take any further part in the proceedings and Mr. Gordon proceeded to prepare his report on the basis of the evidence recorded upto that date. His report, dated 4th December, has now been presented to Government and is published for general information.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS.

In his report the Enquiry Officer points out that he had to enquire into the following allegations:—

(1) the khatedars in the villages concerned were compelled to pay revenue on a standard higher than that adopted since March 5, 1931 in other villages of the same taluka;

(2) that these demands were enforced by coercion exercised through the police; and that he had to report;

(3) what was the sum, if any so exacted.

In commenting on these issues the Enquiry Officer points out that the names of the villages were not stated in the terms of reference and had to be settled as part of the enquiry. He adds:—

"Of the two main issues the first regarding the collection of revenue is clearly the most important; that regarding the action of the police is secondary: in fact, in the event of the first issue not being proved the second does not properly arise as the "coercion" referred to in the terms of reference is "coercion to make excess payments" and not "coercion" in and by itself. I make these remarks in view of the efforts which have been made during the enquiry to force the Police issue to the forefront as the main issue and as independent of its connection with the payment of revenue;

"In the first issue the most important question is that of the standard of demand which was adopted in the other villages of the taluka, as this is the touchstone by which the issue as a whole, whether the payments made by the khatedars in the villages concerned were in excess, can alone be judged. In this connection I may remark that the phrase "standard of demand" must be interpreted as meaning "standard of collection" as "demand" is a technical word meaning the whole amount standing in the revenue papers as due from the khatedars and there can be no "standard" applicable in this case;

A PLAIN MATTER OF FACT.

"According to the terms of reference the question of this "standard" is one of plain matter of fact relating to conditons within the Bardoli taluka alone and having no concern even with other talukas in the same district. The date "March 5th" as it appears there is merely a point of time defining the period within which the Enquiry Officer is to confine his investigations.

"Here again I have to make this point at the outset because of the attempts which have been made by the Counsel for the Congress during the course of the enquiry to extend its range into altogether unauthorised regions. It has actually been claimed that the mere mention of the date "March 5th" is sufficient to authorise the Enquiry Officer to investigate the manner in which the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have implemented the terms of the Delhi Pact on the ground that because March 5th is the date of the Delhi Pact and because the parties to the Pact and this enquiry are the same, therefore, the mention of the date "March 5th" must mean that the question of how the Delhi Pact has been implemented must be a point at issue in this enquiry; not merely so but that it also gives authority to enquire how the Pact has been implemented in other districts; and to call for all the papers from both Government and from other districts for this purpose. It is hardly necessary to say that the terms of reference authorise no such investigations and that it was quite impossible to accede to these demands."

The Enquiry Officer states that the only organisation which appeared before him was the Congress represented by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Barrister-at-Law. Congress was the real complainant who brought the khatedars, made all arrangements for them, produced their documents for them and made them appear or not as suited the Congress case.

MR. BHULABHAI'S STATEMENT AND DEMAND.

From October 8 onwards the examination of the khatedars from the villages was proceeded with and the Enquiry Officer visited several of them. On November 6 Mr. Bhulabhai produced a long written statement asking for the production of a mass of documents, including orders, directions and notifications of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay issued for the purpose of implementing the terms of the agreement of March 5th and all local orders issued in different districts; etc. On November 13 the Enquiry Officer issued orders refusing the request. In his report he says that the main reasons for the refusal may be summarised as follows:—

"(a) that the Congress, after having up to date conducted the whole case on the basis of the "no borrowing standard" had now come forward to say that they did not know what the standard was and had none to put forward. Hence the request for papers was merely a 'fishing' inquiry with the object of going through the Government papers in order to try and find some grounds for a case against Government on the basis of evidence provided by Government;

"(b) that as the case for Congress depended solely upon the evidence to be provided by Government regarding the standard it was their duty to have asked for papers long before and not when three-fifths of the evidence had been recorded.

"In this connection I may add that as regards the first class of papers asked, viz., the orders of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, a request for their production had already been made on October 22nd and refused on October 31st, yet no protest was made at that time, though according to the subsequent statement their production was essential to the Congress case;

"(c) that the papers covered a very wide range and were quite undefined, and that the terms of reference had no connection at all with the Delhi Pact.

"(d) that documents which came into existence after the date of the visits could not have any bearing on the question of the standard at that period unless they contained admissions.

WANTED "REASONABLE REQUEST".

"Finally I added:—

"If any reasonable request for the production of the documents which are really shown to have a bearing on some definite case put forward by the Congress and having relation to the terms of reference are put forward I will do my best to accede to them but it is impossible to agree to the vague and unreasonable demands made in the reference now in question"

The Congress then withdrew from the enquiry. Government decided to call no more witnesses The Enquiry Officer also considered it undesirable to call any Government officers to give statements before him as to do so would have given cover for charges against the impartiality of the enquiry. In the remainder of the report therefore no evidence is taken into account save that which was given in the presence of the Congress

The report then proceeds to consider and discuss the evidence Eleven villages were admitted to the enquiry, eight in Bardoli Taluka and three in Valod Mahal, and evidence was recorded for seven of them. Notices were issued to the other four villages but no one came forward from them and they are left out of consideration in the report. The general allegations made were that a revenue officer or officers accompanied by a police party visited these villages and that on their arrival the police were employed, either to prevent the khatedars from going to or leaving their houses or from going into the fields or to prevent people or cattle leaving the villages. The khatedars were then directed to be present and pay theri dues.

BORROWING BY KHATEDARS.

It is alleged that in every case the complainant khatedars, who numbered 62 out of the 146 from whom collections were made at the time of the visit, had to go out and borrow for the purpose of paying the amount of the land revenue collected on that day. In support of the allegations 135 witnesses were called and the report reviews their evidence in order to see what light is thrown on the allegations made against the authorities of the Surat district in the collection of land revenue.

COMMENTS ON EVIDENCE.

The report then discusses the evidence produced and the Enquiry Officer comments as follows upon some features of the evidence as regards borrowing in general:—

"(a) In 25 cases the lenders are the close relatives of the borrowers: either an uncle or a cousin or an aunt, etc. These circumstances as they stand of course connote merely temporary family arrangements and not true borrowing.

"(b) In no case is the lender a 'savkar' even though most of the khatedars are in debt to savkars There is a case of a goldsmith and of a blacksmith and a couple of vegetable sellers who are alleged to have lent money, but no savkar at all. The persons who are said to have done the lending in the six Kunbi villages are practically all kunbis of the same village as the borrower, except in the case of Timberva where for some reason or other which is unexplained out of the 10 khatedars according to their statements went out miles into the Gaikwari territory in heavy rain, or in one case to Bardoli to borrow.

"(c) In only 5 cases are any documents produced; in all the other cases the lending was by oral agreement without even a record of any kind. Also in only two of these cases was any third party stated to be present at the time of the loan so that there is no corroborative evidence that it was made nor could it be proved in Court.

"(d) Another striking feature is the case with which the money is said to have been obtained. The usual formula in the evidence is: "I was told to find money so I went and got it from—so and so". In only a few cases does a man say that he had to make a hunt for a lender. What he wants he gets without any difficulty on the mere promise to pay at the harvest. In one case (Hira Kunverji of Timberva) Rs. 250 are stated to have been lent without security by a man from the Gaikwari territory, without even knowing him or seeing him, on the word of another man. In another case (Parshotham Daya of the same village), a servant was sent without even a letter to a Gaikwari village some miles off and he was given Rs. 100 immediately by a man who had never lent money before.

"(e) In every case about which this evidence was given the interest is stated to be 6 per cent. only.

"NOT A PICTURE OF HELPLESS PEASANTRY".

"The picture here presented by the witnesses is certainly not that of a helpless peasantry driven to raise loans from money-lenders at high rates of interest, but of khatedars who borrow in a friendly way from their relatives or from people who at any rate are not in any sense of the term "money-lenders" and who come mainly from the same village and are of the same caste, on an exceptionally low rate of interest, which any business man would jump at, and get the money required immediately without any security or indeed even any witness to prove the transaction on the mere promise to pay at the next harvest.

POLICE ACTION.

The second part of the Report deals with the evidence tendered regarding action taken by the Police, and it is pointed out that this is solely that of the khatedars and that none has been taken on behalf of Government except the partly heard statement of the Mamlatdar of Bardoli. It is also pointed out that in no case is there any allegation of force or violence having been used by any policeman except in that of one Sitaram Ganpat. No khatedar or witness alleges that he was even touched or that any personal restraint was exercised upon him.

The report proceeding to summarise the evidence; says:—

"It is clear that the allegations are mostly of that general and miscellaneous kind which are easy to make and which quoted in the mass give the impression that something bad at any rate must have occurred. Nothing is easier than to say "The Fauzdar abused me" or "told me to pay revenue" or that "4 or 5 constables came to my house;" and it is equally easy to create prejudice by quoting such cases at large as though their very number had made them true. But ten untruths do not make one truth, nor do ten uncorroborated statements make one corroborated statement, and no judicial Court could think of taking merely general statements of this kind seriously. Even one case definitely proved would have its effect, but in no case has this been done. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that no rebutting evidence of the Government officers has been heard, all I can do is to make remarks on such points regarding which it seems possible to arrive at any definite conclusions on the basis of the evidence produced."

"ALLEGATIONS VANISH INTO THIN AIR."

After reviewing this evidence the Enquiry Officer says:—

"Tested by the facts given above the allegations made in Mr. Vallabhbhai's telegrams seem to vanish into somewhat thin air, so far as these villages are concerned. Of Police persecutions such as could be termed "intolerable" there is no trace at all: and even on the evidence as it stands the utmost that could be said is that possibly the Police were used to tell people to see the Revenue Officer before going to their fields, and even on this point the rebutting evidence of the Officers concerned has not been heard. The force which is alleged to have completely surrounded and blockaded the two large and straggling villages of Khoj and Pardi which are situated side by side and were dealt with on the same morning, was 6 constables, and in Bardoli there is no complaint at all harassment and filthy abuse, while the story of the breaking open of the backdoor of a Mahommedan's house and the assault on two children is not even attempted to be proved.

"INVOLVING HEAD CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE."

In fact it is pretty clear that this latter incident, which formed the subject of a special telegram to Mr. Gandhi, was in its existing shape one of a series meant to involve Head Constable Sitaram Ganpat in serious trouble on account of his anti-Congress activities."

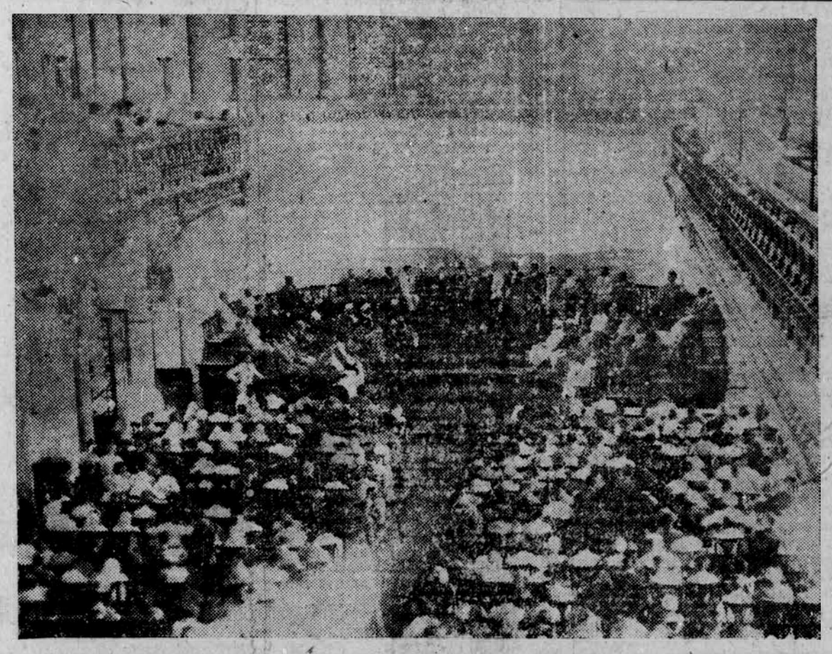
The Enquiry Officer then sums up his general conclusions as follows:—

"(1) As regards the first issue, there is no evidence at all that Khatedars in the villages concerned were forced to pay revenue on a higher standard than adopted in other villages of the same taluka after March 5th. As regards the evidence produced, even on the ground selected by the Congress, that of the 'no borrowing standard,' which itself was never attempted to be proved, that evidence must be pronounced highly unreliable, and in some cases deliberately false, while the cases of some 25 per cent. of the complainants do not fall within the terms of reference;

((2) As for the second issue regarding the allegation that the excess payments were enforced by coercion exercised through Police, in view of the failure of proof under the first issue it does not properly arise. Taking the allegations, however, as they stand even without the rebutting evidence of the Officers concerned the only charge which could stand as requiring investigation is that of using the Police to call khatedars to see the Revenue Officer and telling them not to go to their fields or loose their cattle till they had done so; and this is not coercion. In any cases suspicion is thrown over the whole matter by the deliberate attempts made to involve one particular Police Officer in trouble by trumping up false charges against him.

"(3) The third issue, that of the excess amounts paid, does not arise."

The Governor in Council has accepted the conclusions reached by the Special Officer.



H. E. the Governor of Bombay opened the First Session of the Bombay Historical Congress in the University Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening when Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar delivered his Presidential Address.

## U. P. GOVERNMENT ECONOMY MEASURES.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 22.

As a measure of permanent economy, the U. P. Government announce a new grade of pay for subordinate revenue officials. Thus Tahsildars grades would range between Rs. 150 for the fourth grade to Rs. 300 for the selection grade and Naib Tahsildars from Rs. 75 for the fourth grade to Rs. 120 for the first grade.—A. P.

## MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

### Dr. Hardikar's Appeal.

On Sunday, the 27th instant, the National Flag will be hoisted at 8 a.m. It is the last Sunday of the month and as per instructions of the Congress Working Committee that day will be observed as an all-India Day.

As per resolution of the Central Board of the Seva Dal the Provincial Seva Dals and the local Volunteer Organisations will make the necessary arrangements to keep Attendance Registers. Reports have been received by Dr. Hardiker that very few of the Organisations in the country cared to keep such an Attendance Register last time Therefore he appeals to all Members-in-charge of Provincial Seva Dals to enforce this rule to the best of their ability and inspect the same whenever and wherever possible.

The procedure to be followed is the same as before except that the Jhandabhivadhan salute is omitted.

Dr. Hardiker urges all volunteers to pick up the Seva Dal Salute and popularise it.

## BURMA R. T. C.

### Debate On Franchise

### COMMITTEE STAGE ENDS

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Burma Round Table Conference concluded the committee stage and adjourned till January 4th. The draft report will be prepared in the meanwhile.

In the course of the afternoon sitting, Mr. Ba Pe, continuing discussion on franchise, said that those, who had not acquired citizenship would fall into two categories, namely, Foreign and British subjects. The latter, including Indians and Chinese, must either become citizens of Burma or be placed under certain conditions. He emphasised the importance to Burma for protection of her culture and economics, of limiting the conferring of citizenship on outsiders, and said that those who had the voice in administering the country have an abiding interest in it. Regarding nationality, all Britishborn subjects should be eligible, but conditions of the Residential period must be determined by the country's necessities. He suggested five or seven years.

"COLD" ENGLAND AND "HOT" BURMA.

Mr. Tharrawaddy Pu said that the case of Britain was quite different from that of poor Burma. "Your country is a small island which is very cold and so untempting. The people of other countries reside here."

Mr. Wardlaw Milne said that Burma was very hot and so likewise untempting.

Mr. Tharrawaddy Pu declared that it was not very hot but just sunny, and proceeded to draw attention to a number of Indians and Chinese coming to Burma. He suggested the qualifying period of seven years.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne thought that the maximum period should be two years and otherwise conditions should be on the lines of those prevailing in Ceylon.

He declared that immigration could be controlled by legislation. He said that it should be laid down that every subject of the King Emperor should be free from any kind of discrimination, but equally every part of the Empire must be free to make such provision as was required by its peculiar circumstances. One part was entitled to say that it should not be economically ruined by being overrun by the people from another part, but immigration should not be mixed up with voting. He pointed out, with reference to the influx of Indians and Chinese, that the Burman population had increased during the last thirty years by nearly four millions aforeign population. He added that since an increase of 200,000 in the foreign population personally he would never agree to an arrangement which did not make Burma, within the limits described, free to every citizen of Empire, as he should make the rest of the Empire free to every Burman.

Mr. Chit Hlaing suggested two or three years as residential qualification.

Sir O. De Glanville urged that franchise should be given to everyone of British nationality residing in Burma for six months and who possessed the necessary property or other qualification. He expressed the opinion that the additional qualification regarding citizenship was unnecessary. This suggestion was designed to exclude non-Burmans from voting, from representation in the Legislature and from Government service and Government licenses.

Mr. Cowasjee affirmed that Indians desired no alteration in the existing rules, and urged that no steps should none be taken which would deprive the Indians in Burma of the rights they had exercised since 1924.

NAMING OF TWO HOUSES.

In the course of a brief debate before adjourning on the two Houses suggestion was made that the Upper House should be styled the Senate and the Lower House the House of Representatives.

It is understood that informal Minorities Committee of the Burma Round Table Conference held a meeting to night at which no agreement was reached. It is expected that Lord Lothian, Chairman of Committee, will now report accordingly to Lord Peel, Chairman of the Conference. —Reuter.

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